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OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.--XXIII.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

Sacred history informs us that Canaan was a land flowing with milk and honey, and any skepticism that we may have felt in years gone by with regard to such incomprehensible generosity on the part of Dame Nature, has long ago been set at rest by the bubbling oil wells of Pennsylvania. To use the cant phrase of the day: Our faith has been confirmed. Led away, perhaps, by the stories of these anomalous agricultural productions of Canaan, I have always regarded Oswego as a land of starch. But this portion of my worldly creed has suddenly received a decidedly rough and ready shaking up. For years and years "Oswego Starch" has stared me in the face from the shop window of every grocery in every city, in both the old and the new worlds. My *blanchisseuse* in Paris has again and again assured me, in her splendidly broken English, that she used none but "*stairche d'Oswego*" in getting up my shirt collars; my laundress in the Temple was equally emphatic, but I fear less truthful, and deceitfully palmed off an inferior article upon my innocent shirt bosoms. But then, poor woman! she had so many little laundresses to support that she had no soul left for fine linen. At ball suppers and pic-nic lunches, moulded "corn starch," years ago, banished *blanc mange* from my category of "things not to be eaten on any account." In fact, my preconception of Oswego, and my intimate acquaintance with starch, formed a sort of web and woof, so thoroughly interwoven that I believe I really thought that Oswego grew starch, or was a mine of starch, or was built of starch, or, at all events, knew nothing but starch. But, as we grow older we grow wiser, and today I am enlightened. *Figaro* thought that, having mastered a tolerably correct pronunciation of the word *damn*, the English language was on the tips of his tongue. To me Oswego and starch were synonomous words. *Figaro* and I were both wrong. *Almaviva* undeceived *Figaro*: Oswego herself put my ideas on the right track. The Anglo-Saxon tongue is not confined to swearing; and, though the Oswego Starch Works are stupendous and marvelous in themselves, and supply the greater part of the stiff-necked and stiff-petticoated world with a starch which would be a blessing to a Norman peasant girl for her Sunday caps, if she could only raise the few sous necessary to procure a small package of it—they are not Oswego—they are only a very important part of it.

Oswego is one of the nicest cities in the State. It lies on either side of the mouth of the Oswego River, which, for the last mile of its course, flows in a straight line, at right angles with Lake Ontario. From the lake shore the town is built on a steep incline, so that in the upper part the bridges over the river, of which there are several, need no rise whatever from the level of the road. Fine, broad main streets run parallel with the river to the lake, and the cross streets are equally broad and well laid out. Oswego, too, boasts some public works of more than average respectability. Being a port of entry she has, of course, a custom-house; and in the public square, on Main-street, a fine Ohio stone building has been erected by the Government, which also furnishes ample accommodation for the post-office and the United States Courts, a public library, an orphan asylum and a jail. In the same square a really handsome and most substantially constructed City Hall has just been completed. It is built of Onandaga grey lime stone, and cost $120,000. And this for a city so young that the first President of the former village of Oswego, Mr. ALVIN BRONSON, is still alive—a hale, hearty, and active old man.

The Oswego River drains a tract of country of about seven thousand square miles in extent, and is the outlet of no less than eleven lakes clustering in central New-York, among which are Lakes Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Skaneateles and Onandaga. It is estimated by the State Engineers that the flow of the Oswego stream in ordinary high water is about twelve thousand cubic feet per second, and that in extreme low water it is never less than two thousand cubic feet per second. It is very rarely that it falls below twenty-five hundred feet. Here is a splendid water-power, and for a lake port, too, which is a leading grain market. The two falls in the city are calculated to be equivalent to twelve thousand horse power—sufficient for some six hundred run of stone of flouring-mills. Such a water-power is a great and valuable hydraulic privilege to the city.

Of course, a great grain port like Oswego does not allow this vast water power to lie idle. Along the banks of the river there are no less than fourteen flouring-mills, with seventy-three run of stone, and an aggregate capacity of grinding 5,840 barrels of flour a day. And, in addition to this, there are five mills at Fulton, about twelve miles up the river, with thirty-four run of stone, and a capacity of 2,720 barrels of flour a day. Those who know anything about flouring-mills, especially mills located in districts where the Winter is severe, are aware that the annual product of a mill must not be calculated by its capacity. No flouring-mills work all the year round; and when the receipts of grain from the lake ports and the shipments of flour by canal are confined to eight months in the year, it stands to reason that the miller's year must go "short and quick, like a donkey's gallop." The average product of the flouring-mills within the bounds of the City of Oswego, that is excluding Fulton, is about 600,000 barrels a year. The following list of the various mills, the number of their runs of stone, and their capacities, at Oswego and Fulton, is as nearly correct as possible:

OSWEGO MILLS.

Mills.	Runs of stone.	Barrels per day.
Atlas	5	400
Columbia	5	400
Cumberland	7	560
Crescent	4	320
Empire	5	400
Exchange	5	400
Lake Ontario	7	560
Magnolia	4	320
Ontario	6	480
Premium	5	400
Pearl	5	400
Reciprocity	4	320
Shenandoah	5	400
Washington	6	480
Total	73	5,840

FULTON MILLS.

St. Louis	5	400
Fulton	6	480
Genesee	10	800
Volney	4	320
Empire	4	320
Empire	5	400
Total	34	2,720

The principal brands of flour ground and sold in the Oswego market are No. 1 Milwaukee clear, white Michigan, amber Michigan, amber Indiana, and white Canada. The flour finds a ready market all through the State of New-York, the City of New-York, the New-England States, and in Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania.

But this large flouring business, fostered, as it undoubtedly is, by the splendid water-power of the Oswego River, draws its life-blood from the Oswego grain trade. The grain-dealers of Oswego claim, and they adduce some very specious arguments to support their claim, that Oswego should be the Buffalo of New-York State. It does not come within my province to discuss this question. I prefer to speak of the large grain trade of Oswego, without comparing it with that of Buffalo. There are nine leading dealers in grain in Oswego. IRWIN & SLOANE, who received last year 3,169,105 bushels of wheat, corn, &c., and 1,300,638 bushels of Canada barley; FAILING & RUNDELL, whose total receipts were 1,452,902 bushels. FAILING & RUNDELL are also partners with WHEELER, FORT & CO. in the Atlas Flouring Mills, which mills are celebrated all over the State for a brand of remarkably fine flour, always commanding an advance on the market pricces in general, Their grain elevator, near the harbor, was burnt down about a year ago, but they have rented one close at hand. Their flouring-mills, besides buying grain in the Oswego market, receive considerable supplies directly consigned to them. The receipts of Mr. MERRICK, who handles large amounts of grain for JESSE HOYT, of New-York City, were 1,583,605 bushels. HAGAMAN & MURDOCH, C. AMES & Co., do an equally large business, and HOWAT, LATHROP & CO., AMES, HASTINGS & Co. and C. C. MORTON are also large receivers. W. H. HERRICK is another of the leading dealers, especially in Canada barley, his receipts of which alone last year were 5,493,900. The aggregate receipts for 1871 of all the dealers were: Wheat, 6,769,364 bushels; corn, 3,417,318 bushels; barley, 3,531,386 bushels; rye, 34,636 bushels, and peas, 125,483; total, 14,180,912 bushels. The following table will show where nearly the whole of this supply came from:

From	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
Chicago	716,810	2,037,098	201,904
Milwaukee	1,810,797	29,940	19,500
Duluth	22,000	......	......
Sheboygan	5,232	......	......
Detroit	1,092,723	......	......
Toledo	1,610,499	1,349,727	......
Cleveland	279,529	......	......
Sandusky	130,275	......	......
Lake Shore	244,829	......	31,400
Canada	856,149	......	3,208,535
Total	6,768,843	3,416,765	3,461,339

The last item in this table shows that Oswego is the largest barley market in the United States outside of New-York City. The supply comes almost wholly from ports all along the Canada shore of Lake Ontario. Very little malting is done in Oswego, and the bulk of the arrivals are shipped by canal to Albany, New-York and Philadelphia.

There are ten grain elevators in Oswego, all of which the grain dealers either own or have a part interest in. The North-western, owned by IRWIN & SLOANE, has a storage capacity of 450,000 bushels. Then there are the Continental, 225,000 bushels; Corn Exchange, 220,000 bushels; Washington, 250,000 bushels; Columbia, 200,000 bushels; Merchants', 220,000 bushels; Marine, 150,000 bushels; Reciprocity, 130,000 bushels; Lake Ontario, 100.000 bushels; and Empire, 90,000 bushels. Total storage capacity, 2,035,000 bushels. The business of these elevators, which have no auxiliary steam-power, was considerably interfered with last year by the excessive drouth which prevailed for about four months. The same adverse influence also affected the flouring business. Some of the elevators and mills remained almost idle for a time; and, as it was the first time that so great a drouth had occurred, it is difficult to arrive at any relative estimates of the ordinary business of the various firms. Still, the receipts of Oswego in 1871 were 2,000,000 bushels in excess of those of 1870.

But in addition to this large grain trade Oswego receives vast amounts of lumber, coal and salt. The bulk of the lumber comes from Canada. The Canadian receipts for last year were 284,291,000 feet, while those from Michigan and other places were only 6,250,358 feet. The lumber trade of Oswego was originated five and twenty years ago by SIMEON BATES, who afterward went into partnership with PECKHAM H. SMITH. This latter gentleman's son, having married a daughter of BATES, succeeded to the business, and connected with him in it JOHN K. POST, and for some years, till the 1st January last, SMITH & POST were the great lumber dealers of Oswego; often carrying as much as 80,000,000 feet of lumber in a year. After them come such men as D. L. COUCH, whose sales of lumber last year amounted to 30.000,000 feet; O. M. BOND & CO., L. A. CURD, E. W. RATHBUN & CO., J. P. WETMORE, E. L. & S. THORNTON, PAGE, CLARK & CO., and GEO. B. POWELL. The direct sales of lumber in Oswego are largely increasing; and boat-loads are now shipped off, to order, to New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Connecticut, Albany and New-York.

Salt and coal comes over the Oswego Canal from Syracuse for shipment by lake. The receipts of salt for 1871 were 114,363,102 pounds; and of coal, 175,000 tons.

This canal business is very great. The total tonnage shipped and received last year was 973,858 tons; valued at $28,985,413.

But in these days of Custom-house discussions it may be interesting to see what Oswego contributes to the national purse. No less than 3,288 vessels were registered as arriving from foreign ports in the harbor of Oswego in 1871. The large sum of $1,324,782 41 was the total of the duties collected and assessed; the collections being $927,239 11, and the assessments, for shipments passing through in bond and collected at other ports, $397,043 30. Nearly the whole of these duties were levied on lumber, barley and wheat; lumber about two-thirds of the gross amount. No wonder that Oswego has a fine Custom-house.

But, about these great Oswego starch-works. In the year 1842, Mr. THOMAS KINGSFORD, an Englishman, in the employ of COLGATE & CO., the well-known soap-manufacturers, but who were then largely engaged in the manufacture of starch, discovered a chemical process which upset the long-acquiesced-in theory that starch could not be made from Indian corn. This discovery brought about a complete revolution in the manufacture of starch. Failing to interest COLGATE & CO. in his process, Mr. KINGSFORD commenced business on his own account in Jersey City, where he soon became satisfied that his discovery was a most profitable one. In 1848, Mr. KINGSFORD was invited by some gentlemen of Auburn to join them in founding a joint stock company at Oswego, where the water-power was splendid, and the water superior for the purpose of making starch to that in Jersey City. He accepted the invitation, while stipulating that he should retain for himself and his heirs the as yet unrevealed secret of his process, and the company was incorporated under the name of the Oswego Starch Factory. From the beginning the business was highly successful, and soon began to grow rapidly, till it assumed gigantic proportions. But Mr. KINGSFORD, in spite of wealth and increasing years, or his only son, were the only persons who have ever had anything to do with the compounding of the chemicals, in which is constituted the secret of the process. Mr. KINGSFORD died two years ago, and his son, THOMPSON KINGSFORD, is now the sole depository of his father's invaluable discovery.

Housekeepers who only know the delicate white odorless crystals of starch which they use in the laundry or make into puddings, would wonder how it is ever produced from the nasty, stinking mess from which it is made. The corn is soaked in water till it is swollen almost into a pulp, and has become so thoroughly soured that the odor from it is nauseating. It is ground when wet, passed through screens and sieves, and then pumped to the upper floor, preparatory to its passage through the mysterious chemical room. To this Blue Beard chamber Mr. KINGSFORD retires every morning, and, having secured himself against intrusion, proceeds like some alchemist of old to compound his chemical concoctions, and to infuse them into the wet starch pulp. On leaving the chemical room the mixture is forced from story to story into enormous vats, where it is constantly stirred and washed with fresh-filtered water. When every impurity has been thoroughly removed, the starch is allowed to settle and harden in long troughs. When taken out of these troughs it resembles enormous bars of the finest and purest white soap. It is, however, brittle, and easily breaks off into solid blocks, nine or ten inches square. It is still, however, far from dry, and also has to be crystallized. The crystallization is the natural effect of exposure to intense heat in ovens. The blocks are packed separately in sheets of thick blue paper, and placed on shelves in the ovens, which are heated by hot air up to 170 degrees. To prevent the escape of the hot air, each oven goes straight up to the roof, the only entrance to it being the door on the ground floor. Shelves about eighteen inches apart rise from the floor to the roof on either side of the oven, and every day a fresh oven is filled with fresh packages of starch. When an oven is being filled or emptied, the workmen are compelled to strip to the skin, otherwise they could not bear the suffocating heat. It is precisely like being in a Turkish bath. After the starch has remained in the ovens several days, it is unpacked, and the men tumble it out of the blue papers into the packing bins. As it falls from the paper it breaks into a thousand and one crystals, and is ready to be put in boxes and sent to market.

It is impossible in any limited space to give anything like a full description of these stupendous works, or of the magnitude of the business carried on in them. But a few figures will convey some idea of what the Oswego Starch Factory is. The buildings are all nearly fire-proof, being built of stone, brick and iron, while the floorings, cisterns and gutterings are all so thoroughly saturated with starch-water that it would be almost impossible for them to burn. The buildings, which occupy a depth of 200 feet between the road and the Oswego River, are 600 feet long, and in many parts seven stories in height. A splendid new building of four floors, 219 feet by 117, and built of stone, is now nearly completed. Altogether the factory has between twelve and thirteen acres of flooring. The corn is ground and pulped by twenty pairs of Burr stones and six large iron rollers. There are 600 cisterns and vats, with an aggregate capacity of 3,000,000 gallons for the liquid starch, which is forced from one floor to another by forty force-pumps through three miles of wooden guttering. The machinery of the buildings is worked by 18,000 feet of shafting and 2,000 gear wheels, driven by sixteen turbine water-wheels of fifty horse-power each, and auxiliary steam-engines of 560 horse-power. In the ovens and kilns, where the starch is dried, there are no less than twenty-five miles of steam pipe, in the heating of which 4,500 tons of coal is annually consumed. There are also nearly four miles of water-pipe on the premises, varying from two to sixteen inches in diameter. The works employ about 600 men, and turn out nearly thirty tons of stock a day. All the wooden and paper boxes are manufactured at home, and the packing of this enormous annual production of starch uses up 250,000 pounds of paper and 4,000,000 feet of lumber. Mr. KINGSFORD buys nearly all his corn direct from the Western growers, his annual consumption being about 800,000 bushels.

The great secret of Mr. KINGSFORD's success is the furnishing to the consumer an unequaled article at fair market prices. The paramount merit of the Oswego starch is its marvelous purity, it having been proved by careful analysis made by the most eminent chemists, that it contains no less than 998-1,000 of pure starch. No wonder that it has secured such a world-wide reputation and use. A. P.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Hawk's Mountain Tunnel—New-York Western Midland Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872.

The work of tunneling Hawk's Mountain, in Sullivan County, for the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad is in active progress. The workmen have encountered as yet nothing more formidable than earth, and the work is attended with great danger from caving. The tunnel is to be built for two tracks. It will have to be supported with heavy timbers and roofed. A row of strong, upright timbers is to be placed as closely together as they can be, set in the middle of the tunnel, a track to be laid on each side. The sides will be timbered and the roof secured by heavy horizontal pieces upon the uprights. About fifty feet have been excavated at each side of the mountain. It is to be completed in eight months.

A company has been organized under the title of the "New-York Western Midland Railroad Company," composed of leading railroad men in this State, for the purpose of building a railroad from Hancock, Delaware County, connecting with the Erie and New-York and Oswego Railroad Companies, through Deposit, Nineveh, Cincinnatus, Cortland, Homer, Skaneateles and the central counties, to connect with the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad. This will make a through route from Lake Erie to New-York, and will be a competing line with the Erie; $175,000 worth of stock has been subscribed, and measures are being taken for bonding the towns along the route.

CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

Out-Door Comforts Along the Docks and Elsewhere.

CHAPTER III.

After a long-continued effort, always unsuccessful while urged by men of disinterested purpose, but at once victorious when success could aid corrupt partisans in securing patronage and spoils, we have some useful legislation for the improvement of water fronts of the City. With a few amendments and honest administration, this legislation will give the City respectable and convenient accommodations for the obvious wants of commerce. But, like most of our Municipal legislation, it has supreme regard to material prosperity, and to the demands of the rich and the educated. It overlooks the not less important claims of the poor, the ignorant, and the tempted portions of the people. It is a fine thing to have massive, convenient, and durable docks, piers in harmony with the increasing wealth and splendor, and for the uses of the growing commerce of a great cosmopolitan City. Let us be grateful, too, that the reign of Municipal shabbiness has been succeeded by a policy which has devised even for wealth and commerce respectable quarters. But do not let us be so blind as not to see that the spirit of this legislation, and the aim of the work being done under it, are far below what our safety and our duty demand of us. Commercial prosperity and the vast wealth in New-York City are assured. Nature almost made these certain. Of works of material splendor she will have no lack. Her peril is in the condition of her neglected, laboring poor and her vicious, ignorant, bigoted foreign importations, propagating generations like themselves, uncared for in her tenement-houses and cellars. It is bad enough that there seems to be an inevitable tendency in the life of vast cities to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to beget cold, selfish pride in the houses of wealth and elegance, and suspicious and hopeless debasement in the homes of poverty and ignorance. Two widely separated classes are thus caused to stand both against each other with little mutual sympathy and little common effort or intercourse. Both classes vote, and while the power of numbers is with one, the influence of property is, of course, mostly with the other. City government has of late shifted from one to the other of these rival and jealous forces, and legislation has not been in the common interest of both. The Docks and Pier Commission and administration seem to be in the interest of wealth and education alone. They do nothing and propose nothing for the honest poor. It will be as little to the credit of the political sagacity as it will be to the benevolence of New-York, if only strong and stately erections shall rise along her water fronts to shelter the bales and boxes, and accommodate the ships of its princely merchants, while the innumerable poor voters who work near these fronts are left as badly exposed as now, to the extremes of weather and extremes of vice. Not any proposed erection of comfort for them illustrates any public appreciation that it is a far greater public peril to have thousands of disaffected, intemperate and ignorant laborers than it is to have a few moistened cotton bales and a few rickety pier-heads. It is time the honest elements in both the extremes of city life co-operated and sympathized together. Never was there a better time than now to inaugurate such a union, and enact laws that shall illustrate its spirit.

There is no subject more appropriate for its application than these water-fronts. The long, narrow island on which the City is built will have its fine houses and fine stores along the centre; the homes of the poor will be toward the borders, and the seats of commercial activity will be on the water front, where the poor man and the rich man, each in his own way, will labor together. These water-fronts should not be improved for the convenience and tastes of the rich alone, but for the comfort and improvement of the respectable poor as well. It will not do to say that the rich pay the taxes and therefore may expend them in their own way. They have a far greater stake than they now appear to appreciate in raising their ignorant and vicious fellow-citizens from their low condition. Regarded as a financial problem alone, I maintain that the policy I commend to be not less for the pecuniary interest of the rich than it is in the interest of their abiding comfort and security. It is strange that men who constantly grumble about excessive taxes and bad measures, imposed by bad officers elected by the ignorant and the vicious, have not more sensible ideas about the sources of such evils, and have not yet learned that the waters from a poisonous fountain are not purified by change in the tubes that bring them to our houses. Let me suggest the kind of water-front improvements that these views require to be added:

First—They suggest that at convenient places all along the water-front there should be provided adequate bathing-houses for both sexes, where, under suitable regulations, free, or nearly free, salt or fresh-water baths may always be had. It should also be provided by law that the Board of Health may enforce regulations for the compulsory bathing of all such persons, old or young, as are so filthy as to facilitate disease. It is very absurd to enforce regulations for cleansing streets, buildings and cess-pools, that persons may be protected, and to have no power to cleanse individuals, who carry the seeds of disease on their own filthy bodies. No arbitrary Government, even, has left a vast city so destitute of public baths as New-York. Even filthy Constantinople has more.

Second. They suggest that there should also be along these water-fronts adequate public water-closets and urinals. Laborers are now often forced to indecent exposures, or to go long distances to private buildings. Nor are these the worst consequences, for they habitually resort to low grog-shops, where the profit of a vile dram is honorably regarded as the compensation of convenience. Such visits may be a poor laborer's first lesson in tippling. It could be easily ascertained that the keepers of the water-front groggeries set a pecuniary value on such a customary resort to their pestiferous dens.

Third—They suggest that at the street end of nearly every pier there should be provided reasonable accommodations for the sale (by private lessees subject to proper municipal ordinances) of cheap and wholesome lunches and refreshments for all laborers and transient persons. The same stands should be allowed to sell lager and other light beers, but no intoxicating drinks. Generally the luncheons would be taken in the open air, but there should be provision for a fire in the Winter, and there should be small in-door Winter accommodations. These places would at once be the daily resort of the respectable poor. They would be some check on the temptations of the debasing rum-shops that now disgrace our water-fronts, and have been so strikingly illustrated in some of our pictorial journals. Some of the buildings might have a second story, where there could be newspapers and a seat for a fatigued laborer, or one suddenly taken sick. Most of them could also be used as news-stations. Soon the whole street front along the piers will be occupied for the great buildings of commerce, save where dram-shops or some worse business may afford a high rent, and more and more the laboring poor, if not now protected, will be tempted and overcharged.

Fourth—They suggest that in the space between the last street buildings, the street ends of the pier, there should be frequent small open spaces, adequately shaded with trees and furnished with strong seats, where the laboring population, in their few hours of leisure, could always find that outdoor protection from the sun and rain, which an undegraded poor man will always prefer to the low indoor haunts or miserable outdoor shade, to which alone he can now resort.

Fifth—There should also be provision for the erection on these spaces of occasional refreshment-rooms, and rooms under like regulations for the sale and reading of public journals in the evening, as well as in the daytime. They should be capable of being warmed in the Winter, and the more persons they could accommodate the better. They could some of them, perhaps, be conveniently of two stories, and might be used as voting places on election days. There should also be erected on these spaces long, open, narrow sheds, where shelter from sun and rain may always be found by the children, the aged and the feeble among the poor. There should be frequent small covered stalls close to the piers, and under strict regulation, where, at the early hours of every morning, poor men and women could make sales of meats and vegetables without more than a very slight charge for rent. Such means would greatly reduce the prices now paid by the poor. There is hardly a considerable city in the world where the poor are not better protected by public provision of this kind than in New-York.

I confine these suggestions at this time to the water-front, because that alone is being changed by public authority, and there alone is a favorable opportunity for illustrating the spirit of a more benevolent and more intelligent legislation. The same ideas, however, must be put into practice speedily in other parts of the City. We must have frequent small parks and play-grounds for the poor in their own quarters, and not merely great splendid parks, or little fastidious parks, for the amusement of the rich. We must have frequent small covered markets, where the poor can buy and sell without high rents; frequent fountains, and well-regulated rooms for refreshments, journals and amusements. We must have public places where poor women can do washing and ironing also. Many would thus be kept from the poor-house. But I cannot now discuss the general subject of amusements and conveniences for the poor. We have much to learn in these particulars.

I fully understand that many people will object to such public action, as beyond the sphere of municipal government, as it is beyond their conceptions of either the causes or the remedies of our municipal degradation. They will not surprise me by any sneers about municipal bathing-tubs and City pea-nut stands. No theory of the dignity of City affairs can be so vast as the shallows of their supercilious conceptions, and no ridicule can make such men's comforts appear so contemptible as the selfish conceits of the little, sordid, callous souls that affect to despise such humble reforms. Such men will see no objection to carrying on the whole City administration in the interest of their party, or in the interests of rich, grasping men, who retire daily and early from the water-front offices to Fifth-avenue palaces and Central Park carriages. They see no principle violated in vast dock erections to be rented to the rich, but they see a great perversion of public authority in building a respectable bath-house or booth where a temperate stevedore may get a decent lunch, or his poor boy may wash his person. Even such selfish, narrow-minded men may live to repent of their short-sighted folly, if all this water-front improvement is projected, and all the spaces are occupied in the interests of wealth and prosperity, leaving the poor to fester in their garrets and cellars, to roast in the sun, to shiver in the rain, to envy and retaliate at their labor and at the polls. Legislation and accommodation after the kind here suggested would enable any temperate, honest poor man to feel that if the late mercenary power opened more grog-shops to gain the rabble, and improved a few dilapidated places to beguile public opinion, the new power has added comfort to every poor man's toil, and has enabled him to satisfy his daily wants without becoming the patron of a nuisance or exposing his virtue to temptation. What principle of law or politics is involved in carrying out these suggestions which is not involved in our common school system and our pauper system, I cannot see. The one system rests on the theory that such is the public interest in the condition of the ignorant that property should be taxed for its education, and the other says that such is the public duty in regard to poverty that property should be taxed for its support. The only addition needed for the public action I commend, is a more sagacious benevolence, a less narrow conception of education, a broader view of public policy and human nature.

Seventh—We must better comprehend that the education needed to prevent our poor being a political peril and to keep them from the poorhouses, the prisons and the grog-shops, is not reading, writing and cyphering alone; but a regard for cleanliness, a love of reading, all the practicable comforts which beget self-respect and a wholesome pride, and the feeling that public authority, guided by the educated and the wealthy, is used in no spirit of selfish monopoly, but in the spirit of benevolence and wise policy, with equal regard to every condition of property, wealth and natural endowment among the people. Then alone will the multitude and those favored by nature and by fortune act harmoniously together, and respect and trust each other. The poor and ignorant now too generally distrust the rich and educated, and hence, in part, is the cause of their alliance with party selfishness and personal rascality. It is a curious fact that even the autocratic and dynastic Governments of the Old World have, in some respects, by their artful and selfish policy, been more successful than we have in causing the poor and ignorant to befriend public rulers and public authority. While we must avoid all deception and all subserviency to gain the ear of the majority, we must bear in mind that a government that rests on popular suffrage cannot afford to leave any portion of the people without a just appreciation not only of the true public interests, but of the fact that such interests can only be secured by the aid of wealth, and under the lead of intelligence. The City legislation has all been based on the theory that wealth was hostile to labor, and that office was the natural gift of party and the fit possession of ignorance. We cannot too soon exhibit the fruits of a better theory.

GOING FOR WOLVES.

Exploits of Three Detroit Hunters in the Woods of Northern Michigan—Live Horses Used for Bait.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 30.

A young man, named OSCAR M. PERRY, arrived in this city, Saturday, from Gladwin County, having as baggage about seventy-five wolf-skins, three or four bear skins and a large number of deer skins, coon skins, muskrat and mink skins. Last Fall he, in company with two other young men, went from Detroit to the county named, with the intention of taking up a permanent residence for the Winter as hunters and trappers. PERRY wintered there a year ago, and made his stay among the wild animals a very profitable one. He was yesterday making arrangements to return, and was, for one place, at the brick-yards in Springwells, inquiring after worn-out horses, purchasing several old equines at his own price. He also made the purchase of an old sleigh, as he is to take back a quantity of provisions, and leaves this morning with the intention of remaining in the woods until Spring. His purchase of old horses is where the fun comes in, he says, as he is to use them for baiting wolves.

Last Fall the party constructed a stout log cabin in the woods, near a large marsh, proposing to make it a permanent camp. The house is a two-story one, and the hunters live and sleep in the second story. The lower story is inclosed only on two sides, but the other sides are large doors, so arranged that they can be drawn up or let down, at the will of those above. The construction of the cabin in this manner was to make of the first story a wolf trap on a wholesale scale, and it has been tested several times to the satisfaction of the builders. In addition to deer shooting and trapping the men proposed to make wolf-catching a specialty. They found that by using strychnine they lost many of the victims, who ran away and hid where their bodies could not be found, and in time wolves got shy of the meat flung around.

After the trap was completed an old horse was purchased at the nearest settlement as a bait. That afternoon bits of meat were flung about, and some bloody pieces of a fresh killed deer were carried off in different directions that the wolves might get the scent. The men remained on the watch all night, but were disappointed. The wolves came within pistol shot, but were afraid to approach nearer, and finally went off. The old horse got no food next day, and at night was complaining about it in a series of neighs which could be heard half a mile. More meat was scattered about, and about midnight the wolves came up. After a careful survey to see if a trap existed, one of them ventured in, then another, and at length a dozen wolves surrounded the old horse and began snapping at him. Frightened out of his horse sense, the equine kicked and plunged, and was making it warm for the wolves, when down went the doors and the animals were trapped. Part of the pack were tearing at the horse at the time, having him down, but they left off and began rushing around to get out. One of them found a corner where the door did not fit well, and all rushed to the hole with such force as to take the door off its fixtures, escaping to the woods. The men found the old horse so badly bitten that he was killed to end his sufferings. The body was left three nights, but the wolves would not touch it, though one or two ventured into the trap without much fear.

Finding that the palates of the animals yearned for old horse living, instead of old horse dead, another jaded animal was purchased, and this time, under the same circumstances as before, he was made to decoy several wolves into the trap, and the doors held them. By taking up a board in the floor the hunters had an easy job to shoot the animals. The wolves got suspicious the next night and would not enter the trap, and so on the next night the horse was tied to a tree in the woods, and two wolves were killed by the ambushed hunters. The next day a smaller pen was constructed about two miles away, and by taking old horses from one pen to the other, with an occasional night in the woods, PERRY and his companions have done a wolfish business. He stated that one horse stood them about eight wolves generally, but mentioned two cases wherein the equines had been inconsistent enough to give up the ghost after one night's work. Animals were purchased in Bay City and Saginaw, and about ten have been used up since last Fall.

MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIEND.

Some New Stories About Dogs and Their Ways.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* hints at an interesting dog story thus: "Rover, the intelligent black-and-tan dog of the Police Office, whose history was passed around among the newspapers last year, has taken a notion into his head that his official duties are no longer at City Hall. He is now one of the jail keepers, and gravely goes the rounds with his friends HAIR and WASHBURN, or sleeps comfortably in an office chair, as suits his fancy. What induced him to change his office is not known. He jumped up from a nap one day and trotted over to the jail, where, to all appearances, he intends to stay. But there's no telling where this dog's ambition will carry him. In the regular course of promotion, his next step will be toward the State Prison. Lock-up—jail—prison—that's the way many a poor dog has gone."

A story about a different kind of a dog is thus given by a paper published in Decatur, Ohio: A curiosity exists in Decatur, in the shape of a dog that never barked in his life, but each morning imitates the crowing of a rooster. His owner accounts for this peculiarity by stating that the dog was born and bred in the country, and from his earliest pup-hood was separated from all other curs, enjoying only the companionship of barn-yard fowls. Hearing no other sound so frequently as the crowing of the cocks, and doubtless never knowing that his species enjoyed the sole ownership of another and different sort of music, he began to imitate the matutinal exercises of his feathered companions, in which he has at last acquired a proficiency which surprises and charms every one who has the felicity of listening to his performances.

A more satisfactory story about a dog, and one having numerous precedents, is thus told by the Troy *Press*: "On Friday last EDWARD COOPER, clerk at EVERTSEN's banking-house, and who lives on Third-street, Bath, gave away a dog which he had in his possession. On Saturday night the dog made its appearance at the door of Mr. COOPER's house, barking and acting in a strange manner. It continued to such a degree that Mr. COOPER was compelled to go down to the door. When he opened it the dog would not enter, but seemed inclined to go up the road, barking all the while. Finally Mr. COOPER put on his clothes, and, going out, followed the animal. It proceeded up the road and led Mr. COOPER to a boy named DEDRICK, who had fallen from a wagon and fractured his leg. Mr. COOPER procured assistance and caused the boy to be removed to his house, where medical aid was procured and the lad's injuries attended to. The boy had almost perished from cold."

Finally, the *Reporter*, of Lynn, Mass., tell this of a dog belonging to a gentleman of that city: "One day last week the dog was observed by his master to be approaching him with something in his mouth, which he laid upon the ground and endeavored to attract attention to the same. The gentleman, thinking it to be a bit of leather or some article which the dog was playing with, took no notice of it and passed on. The animal repeated his movements, and again laid the parcel at the feet of his master, who was induced to pick it up, when to his astonishment he found it to be his own pocket-book, which he had dropped."

ENGLISH INSURANCE SYSTEM.

The European Life Insurance Society and its Directors.

The English insurance papers are discussing in lively style the ugly features of the recent winding-up order which has driven the European Life Insurance Company of London into Chancery. The concern is short, it seems, some six millions of dollars, and the prospects of policy-holders are poor indeed. As for the stockholders they have none at all, unless it be that of having to pay assessments for liquidating expenses in addition to the loss of all that their stock has cost them.

Whether the failure of this immense company and its consequences are to beget another life insurance panic, like that of the Albert, two or three years ago, or whether, as the Wall-street brokers say, the trouble has already been "discounted," it is not easy yet to determine. We know for a certainty, however, that thirty thousand policy-holders and several hundred shareholders are plunged into financial misery by the shipwreck of the European and the forty other companies which, in some form or other, have gone to the bottom along with that unfortunate office.

Among the questions very plainly discussed in connection with this failure there is one in particular which has an interest for people over here just now. And this is with regard to instituting an investigation as to the responsibility of the directors, under whose unhappy auspices the calamity has been brought about. An influential paper thinks it is a good time for the sufferers to find out whether the statements made to them from time to time during the past three years by the directors, and, on the faith of which thousands of policy-holders continued to pay in their money, were based on facts. At no time, it is said, within that period had the "European" been in any other position than that of absolute insolvency, and if the directors did not know this it was either because they were willfully blind or culpably neglectful of their trust. It is queried whether there is not sufficient law in England to meet this case, and make an example which shall prevent a repetition of so great a wrong. Here is a company, which, by stopping three years ago, would have saved millions of dollars to its deluded constituents, and yet the directors have been carrying on a hopelessly insolvent concern, merely, as it now turns out, for the benefit of such members as were lucky enough to die before the company itself gave up the ghost.

In this instance, too, these directors have had repeated and timely warnings respecting the inevitable result of their operations. For two years, at least, the European has been before the bar of public opinion, and also before the Courts, the target of all sorts of suspicions and allegations, which were reasonably well sustained. But still the managers of the company went on in their wild way, sinking more and more money trying to stave off the inevitable. They made all kinds of bold statements full of lying figures and distorted facts. They called to their aid an actuary of eminence and position, who helped them to deceive the public by giving them a certificate only a year ago, which represented the company as having a surplus of $500,000, when now (only a twelve-month afterward) a deficiency of $6,000,000 is found to exist. Very properly, then, we must admit, does the Press take strong ground against holding innocent and harmless such a board of directors as these men were. The whole record of the proceedings taken publicly against the company in the Courts during the past two years, is valid testimony as to the faithlessness and dishonesty of these reckless managers.

In view of such transactions, taking place both there and here, at the same time, it would seem sensible that some action should be taken in a legal way to test the question of the liability of directors, and, if there is no law upon the statute books, either in England or our own country, competent to meet the case, no time should be lost in enacting one, whose execution, or the fear of it, shall put an end to this anomalous state of things. As an illustration of the extent to which the "European" tied up itself and other corporations by means of "amalgamations," it may be interesting to give a list of the many parties in this financial miscegenation. It is as follows: The Athenæum, the British Nation Fire, the Alexandra, the British Nation Life, the Old European, the India and London Life, the Industrial and General Life, the Prince of Wales, the Professional, the Royal Naval and Military and East India Company, the United Guarantee and Life, the United Mutual and General Life, the United Service, the General Life Assurance and Guarantee.

Before their incorporation with the "European," several of these companies had already absorbed other offices, for example: The British Nation was composed of the British Commercial, the British Provident Life and Fire, the English and Irish Church and University, the English Widows, the General Accident and Compensation Assurance Company, the London Equitable Mutual Life, the London and Provincial Provident, the Phenix Life, the Waterloo Life, Education, Casualty and Self Relief Assurance Society (!) and the Wellington Reversionary Annuity and Life. With the British Provident Life there came the following fruits of its previous amalgamations: the Anglo-Australian and Universal Family Life, the Accumulative Life Fund and General Assurance Company, and the Diadem Life. Already absorbed by the English and Irish Church and University Society were the House-holders' Life, the Tontine Life, the Age, and the Engineers', Masonic, and Universal Mutual Life. Then the English Widows' brought in a little family, consisting of the English and Cambrian, the General Indemnity Life and Fire, and the Commercial and General Life Association. Along with the London and Provincial Provident came the British Shield Mutual Life. The Phœnix brought in the Catholic, Law, and General Life. The following of the Waterloo Life was made up of the Magnet Life, the Life Assurance Treasury, and the National Insurance and Investment Association. And, lastly, the Wellington Reversionary Annuity and Life had, as its tender, the London and Yorkshire Assurance Company. Thus, then, the sinking of the European carries down into the depths of chancery not less than forty companies, in absorbing which more than $1,500,000 in cash had been expended upon promoters, sharpers, and managers.

Submission of a Roman Catholic Priest to the American Episcopal Church.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 8.

On Sunday, the first of the Epiphany, the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, witnessed the submission of a Roman priest to the authority and jurisdiction of the American Episcopal Church. The candidate was Rev. RICHARD NELSON NEWELL, M. A., (University of Paris,) LL. D., (University of Nashville, Tenn.,) now in his seventy-fifth year. After the Litany had been offered the candidate was presented by Rev. GEORGE C. HARRIS, priest of the Cathedral, who said: "Right Reverend Father in God, I present you Rev. Dr. NEWELL, a priest ordained by a bishop not in communion with this Church, who desires to make his declaration of faith, and he assumes the obligation which shall bind him to the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The Bishop, rising from his chair, made a short statement to the congregation explanatory of the occasion, and read the canon provided for such cases. He then caused Dr. NEWELL to read aloud the declaration of faith required in the constitution, and to subscribe the same in the presence of the congregation, every member of which rose, as with one motion, at the first sound of the venerable man's voice, and remained standing until he returned to his place. Other clergymen present besides those named already were Rev. DAVID L. GOODLOE, of Kentucky, and Rev. W. L. SPIERS, deacon. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, who also administered the Holy Eucharist.

Discouragement in Maine.

From the Bangor Commercial, Feb. 8.

The failure of the hay crop, the unusually early period at which it was necessary to commence feeding stock from the barns, in consequence of the severity of the drouth, the ruinously low price of stock, the low figure at which potatoes have sold, and high taxes, have had a most discouraging effect on the farmers of Maine. The emigration from the State last Fall was unprecedentedly large, and thousands are contemplating going West in the Spring.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TAINE'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By H. A. TAINE. Translated by H. Van Laun, one of the Masters at the Edinburgh Academy. With a Preface prepared expressly for this translation by the Author. 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 531, 559. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

In the literature of the day no name has risen more rapidly into eminence than that of HENRI TAINE. Within ten years he has taken a high place as a critic of art, of literature, of morals and of manners. A man of wide observation, of omnivorous reading, of keen if not profound penetration, of retentive memory, adroit at making impressive generalizations, with a style brilliant, picturesque, and imperative—a style that it requires a great deal of steadiness to brush aside, such is its energy, vitality and impetuosity, if not its weight,—a dexterous and subtle if not a sound reasoner, and gifted with that nameless power which enables him to write page after page without one dull sentence, he pleases and interests his readers, and for the moment, at least, bears them away upon the strong, swift current of his wordy utterance. His *History of English Literature* awakened a lively and admiring attention in England upon its first appearance, in French, a few years ago; and here we have a translation of it by H. VAN LAUN, one of the masters of the Edinburgh Academy. It is in the form of two big, heavy octavo volumes, each of about 550 closely printed pages; and although all its heaviness is due to its bulk, it is a formidable book of which to undertake the reading.

M. TAINE'S work is a systematic one; not merely chronological and orderly, but an elaborate development of a theory of literature. The starting point, the course, and the goal of that theory is the notion that a nation's life is like a man's life, having youth, manhood, age and decay;—not a very new notion, and not a very sound one; particularly unsound when applied to the production of a literature; most unsound of all when applied to the literature of the English race. Equally important in M. TAINE'S book is the notion, not newer, or, as we believe, sounder, that literature is but the expression of the spirit of the age in which it is produced—a specious, but fanciful theory which a close examination will show to be irreconcilable with fact. M. TAINE, however, is so wedded to it that his work is almost as much a history of the English people and of England as it is of English literature.

French judgment of English literature has hitherto been of no very great value. The difference between French and Anglo-Saxon habits of thought, moral tone and standards of taste, is so great that there could be no real, or at least no spontaneous sympathy between the two peoples in their literary expression, or in any esthetic manifestation of national character. Hence a mutual repugnance, which, however, has been much greater on the French side than on the English. For although the English nature (in which we must, for our present purpose, include what is called the "American,") is morally constrained and exclusive, it is intellectually open, free and charitable, while on the other hand the French nature is morally unconstrained and receptive, but is intellectually, and particularly in literature and art, disposed to test excellence by fixed standards and established rules. Consequently, although French morals and social life have always been regarded by Englishmen with something like aversion or dread, French authors and artists have received from Englishmen a very high and generous appreciation; but Frenchmen, indifferent or cynical upon the subject of English morals, have regarded the works of English authors with cold distaste. It is only within the last generation that French men-of-letters have regarded English literature as other or better than the rude and irregular production of a people who, with all their mastery of material forces, were in esthetic development not yet much above the rank of semi-barbarians. This position of the two peoples toward each other is recognized by the author of the present work, and, indeed, is illustrated by him, at times consciously, at others unconsciously, in his own criticisms. But M. TAINE comes to his task in a very different spirit from that which has animated any of his predecessors. Recognizing the difference between the natures and the literary canons of the two peoples, he has yet endeavored to place himself as nearly as possible in sympathy with the national mind which he has endeavored to appreciate and to reveal to his countrymen. This is the animating purpose of his work. He has sought to understand the Anglo-Saxon mind, the Anglo-Saxon nature; to look at its manifestation from within; to see what English writers have endeavored to say, and why they said it. He has studied his subject as a whole, and, delving to the root of our literature, he has followed its development with careful observation through the varied and vigorous growth of centuries. The result is a really great critical work—a work the judgments of which always interesting, and generally valuable, are full of fresh and suggestive thoughts, even to us who are "to the manner born." These judgments are not to be taken as absolute, complete, and final, but they are always worthy of serious consideration, and they have a peculiar value in that they enable us "to see ourselves as others see us."

Mr. TAINE begins, as we have said, at the very beginning. Indeed, he not only goes to the root, but strives to get under it. After an introduction in which he sets forth his theory of literary criticism, he opens his first book with a description of the country where the English (or Anglo-Saxon) people dwelt before they went to Britain to subdue it, take possession of it, and make it Angle-land, or England. He tells us what was the soil, the sky, the climate of that land, and how it was affected by its neighborhood to the sea. He finds it a country soaked with water from above, from below, and on all sides, and therefore sure to dampen the spirits and clog the intellects of its inhabitants; for such is M. TAINE's theory of the human soul. Men are what they eat, what they breathe, what they see and feel. The Anglo-Saxons were a sad and sluggish people. "Rain, wind and surge leave room for naught but melancholy thoughts." From such a country such a people went to such another, "a rude and foggy land, like their own except in the depth of its sea and the safety of its coasts, which will one day call up real fleets and mighty vessels; green England—the word rises to the lips and expresses all. * * * Joyless scene, poverty-stricken soil! What a labor it has been to humanize it!" In such a country he expects to find, and finds, a race brawny, fierce, gloomy, given up to war, the chase, gluttony and drunkenness. "Smiling love," he says, "sweet poetic dreams, art, refined and nimble thought are for the happy shores of the Mediterranean." This is in a measure true; but only in a measure. For M. TAINE compares the Anglo-Saxon at the lowest stage of his civilization with the man of Latin race after many centuries of social and intellectual culture. To justify his conclusion, he should go back over those centuries and compare the Anglo-Saxon with the inhabitants of the Mediterranean shores before they had felt the influences of Greek civilization. But he believes in the perpetuity of national traits; for he tells us, with approval, of the assertion of an old historian, that up to the sixteenth century most Englishmen were little else than herdsmen, and that up to the end of the eighteenth drunkenness was the recreation of the higher ranks. "It is still that of the lower, and all the refinement and softening influence of civilization have not abolished among them the use of the rod and the fist." From such a people, he implies the question, what kind of self-manifestation must we expect in literature? This is a hard and partial, although not altogether unfounded, judgment of our forefathers and kindred; but we notice it, not for the purpose of assent, or of debate, but as an exemplification of M. TAINE's method. That method he pursues throughout his work, in which the various phases of English literature are successively regarded as the products and exponents of various changes in the political and social condition of the English people. His first book he entitles "The Source," and this part of the subject he treats of in three chapters—"The Saxons," "The Normans," and "The New Tongue." Book Second has "The Renaissance" for its subject, which is considered in six chapters—"The Pagan Renaissance," "The Theatre," "Ben Jonson," "Shakespeare," "The Christian Renaissance," and "Milton." Book Third is upon "The Classic Age;" Book Fourth on "Modern Life," and Book Fifth on "Modern Authors." It is not necessary to repeat the subdivisions of these subjects to give the reader a satisfactory notion of M. TAINE's method.

But to our critic's judgment of individual writers. Of these one of the most striking in the early part of the work is the following brief and pungent appreciation of SKELTON. Having set forth the degeneracy of our literature after the time of CHAUCER, and GOWER, and WICLIF, and shown how it fell into mere imitation, without thought, so that authors copy and copy again, and "mock at each other, grotesquely and gloomily; poor, dull and vulgar figures, shut up in a ship, or made to dance on their tombs to the sound of a fiddle played by a grinning skeleton," (the allusion is to BARCLAY's translation of the *Ship of Fools*, and LYDGATE's *Dance of Death*,) he says:

> "At the end of all this moldy talk, and amid the disgust they have conceived for each other, a clown, a tavern troubadour, composer of little jeering and macaronic verses, SKELTON makes his appearance, a virulent pamphleteer, who, jumbling together French, English, Latin phrases, with slang and fashionable words, invented words, intermingled with short rhymes, fabricates a sort of literary mud, with which he bespatters WOLSEY and the Bishops. Style, metre, rhyme, language, art of every kind are at an end; beneath the vain parade of official style there is only a heap of rubbish. Yet, as he says,
>
> Though my rhyme be ragged,
> Tattered and gagged,
> Rudely rain-beaten,
> Rusty, moth-eaten,
> If ye take wille there withe,
> It hath in it some pithe.
>
> It is full of political animus, sensual liveliness, English and popular instincts. It lives; it is a coarse life, still elementary, swarming with ignoble vermin, like that which appears in a great decomposing body. It is life, nevertheless, with its two great features, which it is destined to display. The hatred of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, which is the Reformation; the return to the senses and to natural life, which is the Renaissance."

In the Pagan Renaissance he places SURREY, whom he calls an English PETRARCH: "No juster title could be given to SURREY, for it expresses his talent as well as his disposition. In fact, like PETRARCH, the oldest of the humanists and the earliest exact writer of the modern tongue, SURREY introduces a new style, a manly style which marks a great transformation of the mind; for this new form of writing is the result of a superior reflection, which governing the primitive impulse, calculates and selects with an end in view." This strikes us as a correct judgment, a happy comparison, and a good analysis. It is a favorable example in brief, and with regard to a minor although important author, of M. TAINE's style of criticism. But a few pages further on is one sentence equally characteristic of our author, but not equally sound. Remarking the full expression of sensuous delight which appears in some of the minor poems written in the early part of the Elizabethan era, of which he quotes some very glowing examples, he says, "I can well believe that things had no more beauty then than now; but I am sure that men found them more beautiful." This is one of those sententious sayings that sound very finely and seem very wise, but which are essentially untrue. The critic confounds the expression of beauty with the appreciation of it. The sense of pleasure is not always accompanied with the power of an adequate, or even of a vivid, expression of that pleasure; nor, conversely, is the expression of pleasure always accompanied with a corresponding æsthetic apprehension of it. Writers often express only what is within themselves, and which that which is before them merely rouses into action and urges into utterance. Moreover, WILLIAM MORRIS, who had not published his "Earthly Paradise" when M. TAINE wrote, completely refutes this notion that men found things more beautiful 300 years ago than they do now. No English poet of any age—one excepted—has a fuller, richer, more glowing expression of sensuous delight in external beauty, either of man or of nature, than this latest poet of these latter days.

Of SHAKESPEARE M. TAINE's appreciation shows a strange and almost startling mixture of keenness of perception and intellectual incompetence; perhaps rather a moral incompetence, a failure completely to understand because of an inability to completely sympathize. His style he thus graphically, and not unjustly, although somewhat unfavorably, describes:

> "SHAKESPEARE imagines with copiousness and excess; he spreads metaphors profusely over all he writes; every instant abstract ideas are changed into images; it is a series of paintings which is unfolded in his mind; he does not seek them, they come of themselves; they crowd within him, covering his arguments; they dim with their brightness the pure light of logic. He does not labor to explain or prove; picture on picture, image on image, he is forever copying the strange and splendid visions which are engendered one within another, and are heaped up within him. * * * SHAKESPEARE never sees things tranquilly. All the powers of his mind are concentrated in the present image or idea. He is buried and absorbed in it. With such a genius we are on the brink of an abyss; the eddying water dashes in headlong, devouring whatever objects it meets, bringing them to light again, if at all, transformed and mutilated. We pause stupefied before these convulsive metaphors which might have been written by a fevered hand in a night's delirium, which gather a pageful of ideas and pictures in half a sentence, which scorch the eyes they would enlighten. Words lose their sense; constructions are put out of joint; paradoxes of style, apparently false expressions which a man might occasionally venture upon with diffidence in the transport of his rapture, become the ordinary language; he dazzles, he repels, he terrifies, he disgusts, he oppresses, his verses are a piercing and sublime song, pitched in too high a key, above the reach of our organs, which offends our ears, of which our mind alone can divine the justice and beauty.
>
> "Yet this is little; for that singular force of concentration is redoubled by the suddenness of the dash which it displays. In SHAKESPEARE there is no preparation, no adaptation, no development, no care to make himself understood. Like a too fiery and powerful horse, he bounds but cannot run. He bridges in a couple of words, an enormous interval; is at two poles in a single instant. The reader vainly looks for the intermediate track, confounded by these prodigious leaps, he wonders by what miracle the poet has entered upon a new idea the very moment he has quitted the last, seeing perhaps between the two images a long scale of transitions which we pace painfully, step by step, but which he has spanned in a stride. SHAKESPEARE flies, we creep. Hence comes a style made up of conceits, bold images shattered in an instant by others still bolder, barely indicated ideas completed by others far removed, no visible connection, but a visible incoherence; at every step we halt, the track failing, and there, far above us, lo, stands the poet, and we find that we have ventured in his footsteps through a craggy land, full of precipices which he threads as if it were a straightforward road, but on which our greatest efforts barely carry us along."

The great dramatist's treatment of character and his dramatic philosophy, M. TAINE apprehends equally well; but manifestly does not altogether admire. He says:

> "His master faculty is an impassioned imagination, freed from the fetters of reason and morality. He abandons himself to it, and finds in man nothing that he would care to lop off. He accepts nature, and finds it beautiful in its entirety. He paints it in its littleness, its deformities, its weaknesses, its excesses, its irregularities, and its rages. He exhibits man at his meals, in bed, at play, drunk, mad, sick. He adds that which passes behind the stage to that which passes on the stage. He does not dream of ennobling, but of copying, human life, and aspires only to make his copy more energetic and more striking than the original. Hence the morals of the drama; and first, the want of dignity. Dignity arises from self-command. A man selects the most noble of his acts and attitudes, and allows himself no other. SHAKESPEARE's characters select none, but allow themselves all. His Kings are men, and fathers of families. The terrible *Leontes*, who is about to order the death of his wife and his friend, plays like a child with his son, caresses him, gives him all the pretty little pet names which mothers are wont to employ; he dares be trivial; he gabbles like a nurse—he has her language, and fulfills her offices. * * * The great passions, with him, as in nature, are preceded or followed by trivial actions, scraps of talk, common-place sentiments. Strong emotions are accidents in our lives; to eat, to drink, to talk of indifferent things, to carry out mechanically an habitual duty, to dream of some stale pleasure or ordinary annoyance, that is the business of our lives. SHAKESPEARE paints us as we are; his heroes bow, ask people for news, speak of rain and fine weather as often and as casually as ourselves, on the very eve of falling into the extremity of misery, or of plunging into fatal resolutions. HAMLET asks what's o'clock, finds the wind biting, talks of feasts and music heard without; and this quiet talk, so little in harmony with action, so full of slight insignificant facts, which chance alone has raised up, lasts until the moment when his father's ghost, rising in the darkness reveals the assassination which it is his duty to avenge."

If our critic fails to thoroughly understand SHAKESPEARE (as he does) it is because of no conscious prejudice, but of an innate disability. With all his generosity and his receptiveness, he is a Frenchman, and he cannot free himself from that inborn aversion to the Gothic dramatist which he shares with VOLTAIRE, and which caused the latter to call the greatest of all poets and dramatists "a barbarian." In no respect is his judgment of SHAKESPEARE more remarkable than in his failure to appreciate his humor. He hardly notices this great element of SHAKESPEARE's genius. Again the reason is a want of sympathy. M. TAINE is without humor himself. He is sarcastic, he is witty, he is sometimes almost even playful; but in all this work, notwithstanding hundreds of temptations which could not have been resisted by an English (or, if you please, an Anglo-Saxon) mind, he is never humorous. Nor do we remember in all that he has written one touch of this gentle element, this lubricating oil of the tough world's machinery.

BUNYAN he understands, and rightly praises. He sees that the Puritan tinker's power lies in his vivid imagination and his power of language. He sees, too, a certain likeness that exists between him and one who would seem his very opposite, the elegant, courtly, and polished SPENSER.

> "These allegories are hallucinations as clear, complete and sound as ordinary perceptions. No one but SPENSER is so lucid. Imaginary objects rise of themselves within him. He has no trouble in calling them up or forming them. They agree in all their details with all the details of the precept they represent, *as a pliant veil fits the body which it covers*. He distinguishes and arranges all the parts of the landscape—here the river, on the right the castle, a flag on its left turret, the setting sun three feet lower, an oval cloud in the front part of the sky—with the preciseness of a carpenter. We fancy in reading him that we are looking at the old maps of the time, in which the striking features of the angular cities are marked on a copper-plate by a tool as certain as a pair of compasses. Dialogues flow from his pen as in a dream. He does not seem to be thinking; we should even say that he himself was not there. Events and speeches seem to grow and dispose themselves within him independently of his will. Nothing, as a rule, is colder than the characters in an allegory—his are living. Looking upon these details, so small and familiar, illusion gains upon us. Giant Despair, a simple abstraction, becomes as real in his hands as an English jailer or farmer. He is heard talking by night in bed with his wife Diffidence, who gives him good advice, because here, as in other households, the strong and brutal animal is the least cunning of the two."

M. TAINE's soundest, most thorough and most brilliant appreciation of a single author is his criticism of MILTON. It is long, elaborate and minute, and cannot be represented by extracts. He recognizes the force and the greatness of MILTON's mind; but he finds it exhibited much more completely and admirably in his prose controversial writings than in his poetry. He regards him as the apostle of reason, the leader of intellectual rebellion against religious authority.

> "Above the clamor of the Protestant revolution his voice was heard thundering against tradition and obedience. * * * A Puritan as against Bishops, an Independent as against Presbyterians, he was always the master of his thought and the inventor of his own faith. * * * He showed that 'truth never comes into the world but like a bastard, to the ignominy of him that brought her forth, till time, the midwife rather than the mother of truth have washed and salted the infant and declared her legitimate.'"

M. TAINE tells us that MILTON's doctrines formed his style; that his immense phrases and page-long periods are necessary to inclose the train of many linked arguments and so many accumulated metaphors around the governing thought. "MILTON exults while he reasons, and the phrase comes as from a catapult, doubling the force of its flight by its heavy weight." The critic sees a certain weakness in us of today who find this style too heavy for us. "We no longer possess this blast; we only understand little, short phrases; we cannot fix our attention upon the same point for a page at a time. We require manageable ideas; we have discarded the big, two-handed sword of our fathers, and we only carry a light foil." At the *Paradise Lost* he scoffs and jeers. Adam and Eve, the first pair, he expected to find grand, simple and unconscious. "I listen," he says, "and I hear an English household; two reasoners of the period—Col. Hutchinson and his wife. Heavens! dress them at once. Folk so cultivated should have invented before all a pair of trowsers and modesty. What dialogues! Dissertations capped by politeness, mutual sermons concluded by bows. What bows! Philosophical compliments and moral smiles. This Adam entered Paradise via England. There he learned respectability, and there he studied moral speechifying." MILTON's Jehovah is half "a grave king who maintains a suitable state, something like CHARLES I.," and half "a schoolmaster, who, foreseeing the fault of his pupil, tells him beforehand the grammar rule, so as to have the pleasure of scolding him without discussion." Even MILTON's Satan "holds forth like a preacher and talks like a drill sergeant." It is impossible to deny the truth of this sarcastic criticism; and M. TAINE will have added the weight of his judgment to that *consensus* of thoughtful and independent readers of MILTON's own race who are now quietly laying aside the *Paradise Lost* among the second, and even the third-rate productions of the human mind, no less because of its weakness of imagination, [illegible] polemic, satiric—radical faults in a poem aspiring to the first place, which are not quite compensated by the magnificence of its diction, the splendor of its imagery, and the grand prophetic tone of its religious utterances. It is a poem, not for all men and for all time, but for a condition of the human mind which is rapidly passing away.

We cannot follow M. TAINE further into the particular judgments which he passes upon the eminent creators of our literature; for our notice of these plethoric volumes has already passed our limits, if not our readers' patience. We would gladly quote some notion of M. TAINE's appreciation of DRYDEN, ADDISON, SWIFT, RICHARDSON, FIELDING, JOHNSON, POPE and WORDSWORTH, all of whom he canvasses with an intimate knowledge which is a constant surprise, and a penetration equally remarkable in a foreigner, and above all in a Frenchman, and always with an independence that amounts to entire indifference as to what any one else may think of his opinion. We cannot withhold a happy characterization of the theologians and the moralists of the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries—those "sound English divines" of whose works and praises the world is equally weary. Of these our author says:

> "In vain have they genius; as soon as they touch religion they dote, they dwindle; they make no way; they are wedged in, and obstinately knock their heads against the same obstacle. Generation after generation they bury themselves in the hereditary hole with English patience and conscientiousness, while the enemy marches by a league off."

In brief, M. TAINE's work is valuable chiefly as a careful, minute, sympathetic yet foreign appreciation of the English character, the English mind, and English society and civilization. His literary criticisms will not and should not be accepted, but they should be and they will be read and pondered by all thoughtful students of literature and of history. Whatever may be their critical soundness, they are valuable for their own sakes; they are not merely judgments of literature, but very fine literature themselves. The reader sometimes becomes a little wearied and worn under the repeated blows of M. TAINE's muscular and aggressive style; but he recovers soon, and goes on to take his "punishment" with satisfaction and even with pleasure. No other work upon its subject has been written so full of life and of genuine learning.

The last division of the work is different in plan and style from the others. It concerns the writers of the day, and is much inferior to what precedes it. The reader will be surprised in the appreciation of DICKENS, to find that his humor is unnoticed; and in that of CARLYLE, to miss a recognition not only of *his* humor, but of his faithful and painstaking study of his subjects.

We cannot dismiss this book without calling attention to a great blemish in the printing. On many pages two kinds of type are used in the same paragraph, and full lines are of different lengths. See for instance pages 221, 272, 303, 433, 475 and 541 of volume II., in the setting up of which, the compositors must have been sadly "out of sorts." This would be bad enough in a cheap pamphlet; in an important work like this, it is unpardonable. A publisher of Mr. HOLT's taste and carefulness, could not have made such a book knowingly. He should call his printer to severe account.

LOST IN THE SNOW.

A Green Mountain Boy's Adventure in Northern Colorado—A Night of Peril in a Fierce Storm.

From the Greeley (Colorado) Tribune, Jan. 31.

Tuesday, the 23d of January, 1872, will long be remembered by the people of Northern Colorado. Snow covered the ground, yet the weather was pleasant, and the mountains stood out grandly in the sunlight. On the afternoon of this day, JEREMIAH FISK left the Higley coal mine with a load of coal for his home in Greeley. The distance is fourteen miles. Two teams had gone before him, and others were on their way to the mine. A little after 4 o'clock, when in sight of town, he passed two of his neighbors who were cutting ice in a lake seven miles north-west of Greeley. The Cache la Poudre River lay at the foot of the slope, about two miles due south of him, and the road leads almost directly down to the river, and follows it to the town limits. Not long after leaving the lake he heard a noise like the roaring of a great water-spout. Instinctively he turned toward the mountains; they were calm and beautiful as in the morning, but northward, where the Black Hills rise from the plains, he saw a vast wall of cloud approaching with the speed of a whirlwind. The roaring increased. At this instant the frozen tidal-wave touched the foot hills and chased the sunbeams from the mountains like an avalanche. The horses rushed forward in terror, and a second later they were in darkness, the storm sweeping over them with resistless fury. Snow, finer than the finest flour, filled the air so that it was impossible to see a hundred feet in any direction. FISK wrapt a buffalo robe around his neck and shoulders, and urged the trembling horses on, but they could not keep the road, and in a short time the plain was as trackless as the sea. After the horses had left the beaten way they could scarcely walk, and it was not long before they refused to move. The darkness increased, and the mercury was rapidly running down to zero.

No time must be lost. The traces were unhitched, and, mounting the strongest horse, FISK attempted to urge him forward; but he would not go. Then he led them for a time, but finding that it required all his strength to keep the buffalo robe from blowing away, he left the team and pushed on before the wind, for the wind was his only compass. The storm increased in violence every moment, and it soon became dark and intensely cold. In many places the snow was deep, and more than twenty times the strong man was hurled into the drifts, so terrible was the storm. By 8 o'clock the mercury stood at 10° below zero. The snow blew from all points of the compass, and penetrated every stitch of his clothing that was not protected by the buffalo robe. He knew that several houses were near, but how could he find a single one of them, when on that very night the engineers on the railroad were unable to find the water-tank at Pierce-station, in the darkness. The man knew that death was on his trail. His strength was failing rapidly, and the cold increasing with the fury of the storm. All his garments were frozen stiff, and his eye-lashes coated with ice. It seems that he crossed the river a few hundred feet below Boyd's ranche, but he has only a faint recollection of stumbling down a bank, and of dreaming that he might possibly be near a house. He felt that his time had almost come. To go on was madness, yet he could not stop, except to brush away the frozen tears, for a wife with her babes are waiting and praying, not three miles away from his sinking heart.

He managed to walk an hour longer, when a dizziness came on, and his brain reeled like the storm. Then he began digging a hole in the deepest drift he could find. It was like digging his own grave, for he knew not how soon he might sink with exhaustion. After working a long time the ground was reached, and, then drawing the robe over his head, he waited for the snow to bury him. The wind did its work well, and in an hour eighteen inches of snow covered his roof of fur. Never did a man long to sleep more than he, but he knew that if he closed his eyes, it would be forever. He fought with his senses like BUNYAN's Christian Pilgrim, and kept awake. Burning pains shot through his swollen limbs, and his legs cramped as if on the rack, and finally something like nettles prickled in his boots. Then he knew that his feet were freezing. Was he to die after all the hours of agony. No, he would keep his muscles moving, and he did so long after his toes were frozen stiff. Hour after hour this man from the Green Mountains fought with death, while snowy billows were rolling above his head.

At daylight he crawled out. Houses were near. Then he staggered and fell; got up again, and dragged his frozen limbs toward the limits of the town. After walking an hour he reached Cooper's ranche—the Summer residence of our Town Clerk—and pushed in the back door. Another hour was consumed in making a fire. Some matches, a piece of candle and an old broad-ax were found. Then he melted snow in a pail and thawed his frozen feet. He also found dry clothing and a pair of cavalry boots. Although completely exhausted, he started for Greeley, a distance of two miles. The mercury was 18° below zero, and it took him an hour to walk a single mile. Often he thought he would fail to the ground. The houses seemed to spin round as he passed them, and familiar streets, in which he saw children playing the day before, were but the landmarks of a dream. At last he reached his father's gate and staggered to the door. Then there was a rush and a scream, and the next instant a black and bloated face was lying on a woman's breast.

SMALL-POX.

Vaccination the Only Defense Against the Disease—Views of the New-York Academy of Medicine on the Question.

The following is the report of a Committee on Vaccination made to the New-York Academy of Medicine Feb. 1, 1872, and now published in accordance with a resolution of that body, which accepted and approved the report and authorized its publication:

REPORT.

The undersigned, Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine, having been appointed to report upon the questions relating to small-pox and vaccination which concern the medical profession and the public, respectfully submit the following statement of facts to encourage and aid the work of thorough vaccination: The fatal prevalence of small-pox in numerous cities and towns in this country and throughout most of the civilized world at the present time, has caused some alarm and skepticism in regard to the protection afforded by vaccination. Thousands and even millions of people still neglect the only sure means of protection against the scourge they dread, yet while from doubt and delay, the duty is thus neglected by vast numbers of people. The daily observations and experience of physicians have, for seventy years, uniformly proved that in their personal exposure to the sick of small-pox, and by the severest testing of the attendants of the sick in hospital, sick-room and ambulance thorough vaccination continues to give full protection against the contagion, for they are freely exposed to its presence, and even to its touch without harm. Thorough vaccination is thorough protection against small-pox, and as effective now as in the time of JENNER. It is generally admitted, and clearly proved, that thorough vaccination not only protects against small-pox without danger to life or diffusing any infection. Scarred and disfigured faces are rarely met with at the present day, except in persons who, having neglected to be vaccinated, have taken small-pox in the natural way. In proof of this protective influence of vaccination, and the liability to infection without it, we may mention that in a severe epidemic in Norwich, England, of 306 persons in several families, there were among 91 vaccinated persons, 2 cases of mild varioloid, and no deaths; and of 215 unvaccinated persons, 200 took the disease, and 46 of them died.

REVACCINATION.

By the medical profession, revaccination is recommended, not only as a measure of renewed security against small-pox, but as a test of the completeness of the first vaccination. In most persons a first re-vaccination succeeds in a certain degree; some may be found wholly insusceptible to it—thoroughly protected against contagion—and in some persons it will take barely enough to show that the virus was not wholly inefficient; but, sometimes, with a degree of energy which very closely resembles that of a primary vaccination. Revaccination is necessary, and a duty, to test the completeness of protection and to exhaust the receptivity of small-pox, and of vaccination itself. It is generally supposed that the susceptibility to vaccinia and similarly to small-pox infection, is proportionate to the success attained in the revaccination, and that they in whom the success of it is almost perfect, were but imperfectly protected by the first. Such was the opinion of JENNER himself, who thought that the security which the first vaccination imparted was in direct proportion to the degree of perfection of the vaccine process, and advised that vaccination should be repeated as long as any effect was produced. He who is insusceptible to one or more revaccinations, with fresh virus, may generally deem himself as secure as vaccination, or even an attack of small-pox itself, can make him.

SMALL-POX AFTER VACCINATION.

Small-pox, it is true, occasionally occurs in persons who have been once vaccinated; but its occurrence is very rare in those recently vaccinated, or revaccinated once or oftener, or in those in whom the first vaccination was thoroughly good, as judged by the Jennerian rules for vaccination.

In these instances the disease manifests itself oftenest, in mitigated form, known as varioloid, and the protection afforded by vaccination is found not only to be equal to that which is conferred by a previous attack of small-pox. It may in truth be said that secondary small-pox is oftener more severe, malignant and fatal than that which occurs after vaccination—that very rarely destroys life or disfigures the person. It is believed that a revaccination will destroy any susceptibility to small-pox infection which may remain from incompleteness or imperfection of the primary vaccination. In proof of the correctness of this opinion it may be stated that in the Army of Bavaria revaccination has been compulsory since 1843, and from that date until 1857—a period of fourteen years—not even a single case of (unmodified) small-pox occurred, nor a single death from the disease. The vaccine virus now in use in New-York City is justly regarded by the most experienced physicians as trustworthy and effective. There are various methods of renewing vaccine virus other than obtaining it from the human arm. Without discussing the relative merits of vaccine virus derived from the several sources, it may safely be said that the vaccine virus in use in this City, properly taken and properly applied, is trustworthy and effective, and affords all the necessary protection.

VACCINE VIRUS NOT A CARRIER OF OTHER DISEASES.

It is a prevalent idea in the public mind, that vaccine matter may communicate directly various cutaneous and constitutional diseases with which children may suffer after vaccination. The virus is then alleged by ignorant persons to be "bad," or "impure," and in view of these contingencies, this is a point on which most persons are extremely solicitous, and which tends to deter many from vaccination. There is one disease, syphilis, which some persons have supposed may be transmitted from a child laboring under it, to a healthy one, by vaccination, but admitting that this might happen, under circumstances of gross carelessness, it would bear no appreciable proportion to the vast multitudes of vaccinations which have given perfect protection against small-pox without any suspicion of harmful effects from vaccine. It is believed never to have been seen in the practice of the most experienced vaccinators or surgeons especially conversant with that disease, nor has a single case been met with in the systematic inspections of vaccination in England, which have already extended to millions of persons, and the risk, indeed, of any such occurrence is so infinitesimally small that, for all practical purposes, we may regard it as non-existant. It is, however, with the appearance of other cutaneous eruptions and consequences which follow vaccination at longer or shorter intervals, that the public is chiefly concerned. These are blotches and rashes, erysipelas and eczema and enlargement and suppuration of the glands of the neck, and other indications of disease called scrofulous.

Such complications of vaccination are undoubtedly witnessed occasionally, but they are mostly the results of a pre-existing tendency. The vaccine disease is attended with a febrile movement and changed condition of the blood, which, when the predisposition to scrofulous affections exists in the system of the person vaccinated, may tend to excite them into activity, as many other causes do.

The diseases which occasionally follow vaccination are not themselves communicable or contagious from person to person, nor are they produced in each of the persons vaccinated with the same matter. They cannot be communicated at will, or at the pleasure of the vaccinator. No new disease has been known to follow vaccination; all had pre-existed, and they occur not only after it, but after small-pox itself, natural or inoculated, measles or scarlatina, &c., or without these, and when no vaccination had been performed. Scrofula, when developed has always been latent in the system of the person vaccinated, dependent on a peculiar state of the blood and the constitution. To a neglect of reasonable precautions, and to carelessness in the performance of the first vaccination are due the unmerited discredit into which this greatest boon of a merciful Creator has occasionally fallen, and the fatal objection of certain classes to its employment. With due precautions, no other disease than that of vaccinia will be communicated. The distinguished English vaccinators, DR. MARSON, in 40,000 vaccinations; DR. LEESE, in as many more; SIR WM. JENNER, in 13,000 sick children and adults in London, and DR. WEST, of the Children's Hospital, in 26,000 children, all concur in saying that they have never seen any other diseases communicated with the vaccine, and that they disbelieve the popular reports that diseases are so communicated; nor is the child from whom the lymph is taken found to be suffering from the disease it is said to have imparted. Fresh lymph is always to be preferred when it can be obtained, but crusts may be used if such lymph is not to be had and there is immediate necessity for vaccination. When practicable it is desirable to vaccinate from arm to arm, with virus taken on quill-slips directly from a healthy individual to the arm of another.

VACCINATION TENDS TO DIMINISH DISEASE AND MORTALITY.

Small-pox greatly tends to promote the development of scrofula and consumption. Vaccination, by preventing small-pox, also indirectly diminishes scrofulous diseases; and the death-rate of most constitutional diseases, to say nothing of small-pox itself, has materially decreased as the practice of vaccination has increased; and not only has mortality been diminished, but life has been lengthened and population augmented. The exact reverse is true of the former practice of inoculation of small-pox.

AGE FOR VACCINATING; AND NUMBER OF VESICLES.

There is no age at which a person should or should not be vaccinated, when a necessity exists for immediate protection against small-pox; but it is best done in early childhood, for then the irritation is less, and the child unable to relieve itself by scratching the part, which, with the irritation of the clothes, often interrupts the progress of the vesicle, causes it to discharge prematurely and become inflamed; whereby a vaccination which might have run its course naturally becomes altered, and an inflamed and angry sore is produced, leaving a deformed and ill-looking scar and a diminished protection. Matter, too, taken from such a sore is worse than valueless. The age of three months is, on the whole, to be preferred. The most distinguished English authorities in vaccination, SIMON, MARSON, SEATON, and others, recommend, as preferable, and as ensuring greater ultimate protection, four or five separate good-sized vesicles; and of these, in taking virus for the purpose of vaccinating others, one, at least, should remain untouched.

THE FIRST VACCINATION.

The utmost care should be taken in the performance and management of a first vaccination, to make it as nearly perfect, regular and exhaustive as possible, for upon this depends very much the after insusceptibility to small-pox; and it is doubtful whether any amount of subsequent revaccination will fully compensate for the deficiency of the first.

THE PERIOD FOR REVACCINATION.

It may be left very much to be determined by circumstances; it can never be done too early or too promptly in persons exposed to small-pox, and it should be performed in every person soon after the age of puberty, however frequently it may be repeated at earlier or later periods of life. It may succeed at one time when it would not at another; indeed, it appears to be true that revaccination, as well as primary vaccination, actually takes more readily in some years than in others. "One thoroughly good vaccination to start with," says SEATON, "and one careful revaccination after puberty, are all that is necessary for protection as complete as any known proceeding can give against small-pox." After the twenty-fifth year of age, the liability to small-pox in the well vaccinated is very small. The effects of a revaccination are occasionally as perfect in appearance and the symptoms produced as are those of a primary vaccination of infancy, and just as a second attack of small-pox, may be as complete as the first; but oftenest the revaccination produces only slight and brief symptoms and appearances, and sometimes no effects whatever—which could not be the case if the protective influence of vaccination steadily wore out in the human system with advancing age. Of the nearly 50,000 revaccinations in the Prussian Army in the year 1833, only about one-third were perfectly successful; resembling, that is, the results of a primary vaccination so closely as scarcely to be distinguished from it; the remaining two-thirds being more or less modified or failing entirely. In other trials on a large scale, the success has not been as great. It should be remembered that secondary small-pox occurs on an average in about one per cent. of cases; and that while we urge revaccination, both as a test of remaining receptivity to it, and of further exhaustion of what may remain, it is well known that a single well-performed vaccination, perfect in all respects, does, with few exceptions, suffice to secure for life an individual subjected to it. The small-pox has lost none of its malignity and virulence. And while unvaccinated persons are allowed to accumulate, it is vain to hope for any exemption from epidemics of greater or less extent. When every child shall be carefully vaccinated, and revaccinated at later periods, when the errors, ignorance and prejudices with which the subject is now invested shall be dispelled, and the human family shall become willing to place itself unhesitatingly under the "ægis of JENNER," vaccination will become even more deserving of the confidence and encomium of its friends and the public, less open to objection and refusal, and small-pox, if it does not disappear entirely, will become less frequent and fatal. In times of epidemic prevalence of small-pox, all should encourage vaccination. Vaccination and revaccination are positive duties. It is to be regretted that any persons should be found so ignorant and prejudiced as, by precept or example, to oppose or discourage this safe and simple means of protection. In order to give complete and assured protection against small-pox, every person, not recently and thoroughly vaccinated, should be at once revaccinated, and in subsequent life should repeat this duty as often as every five or six years, until in adult life the repeated revaccination cease to have effect. The perpetual exhaustion of each individual's susceptibility to vaccinia and small-pox should be regarded as a duty more imperative than that of maintaining a policy of insurance, or the necessary apparatus and well-drilled methods of protection against accidental fire or death. For small-pox is a calamity that must, if possible, be prevented, even at the trouble and expense of an excess of precaution. In view of the dangers of delay in the duty of vaccination, and of the obligation of physicians and all others to secure prompt attention to this duty, the members of this Committee would urgently recommend that vaccination should be promptly secured to every child; also, that revaccination should not be neglected in any person at the period when the change from childhood to adult life renders the individual specially susceptible to contagion, and that in the presence of small-pox every community should adopt measures to provide for general vaccination and revaccination as a public duty.

[Signed.]

EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President New-York Academy of Medicine.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Chairman of Committee.
WM. C. ROBERTS, M. D., Vice-President Academy of Medicine.
ALFRED C. POST, M. D., Ex-President Academy of Medicine.
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Commissioner of Health.
JONAS P. LOINES, M. D., Vaccine Physician Eastern Dispensary.
FRANK P. FOSTER, M. D., Vaccine Physician City Dispensary.
EDWARD H. JANES, M. D.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D.
Committee on Vaccination and Small-pox, New-York Academy of Medicine,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA ICE-BOUND.

General Delay of Ferry-Boats—The New-York Passengers Detained on the Delaware—Difficulty in Navigation.

From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 7.

Yesterday the ferry-boats plying between Philadelphia and Camden experienced much difficulty in effecting their passages, owing to the heavy bodies of ice floating in the respective channels, and the compact masses near the shores. Only those who visited the Delaware front can have any just conception of the spectacle presented between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. Ice, crumbled, or in extended cakes strong and broad enough to allow a team to turn on their surfaces, moved slowly and surely with the current. Occasionally there would be heard a grating sound as the moving masses passed each other, and very often two solid bodies meeting would break into fragments and swell the number of floating particles. At Smith's Island, on either side, and in the island channel, the block was unusually heavy. It was at this point, in the morning, that the *Philadelphia*, *America*, and other boats met the great obstacles in the way of their progress. Later in the day, as the Delaware River was flowing to the ocean, bringing from the up-river vast bodies of ice of almost every imaginable shape, the Philadelphia channel was almost unnavigable. The boats, strong as they are, made frequent powerful efforts before they reached their docks. Indeed, the nearer they approached their respective landings, the greater became the difficulty. In several instances it was deemed necessary to attach hawsers to the wharves, and by this means swing into the docks.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. the ferry-boat *Camden*, having on board the passengers of the New-York express train, besides other persons, and numerous carriages, wagons, crates, &c., became fastened in the ice in the vicinity of Smith's Island. Every effort was put forth by the officers of the boat to extricate her from the position in which she had been placed by adverse circumstances. Skill and power were brought into requisition, but for the time being availed naught. The scene on board was worthy of an illustration from NAST's wonderful pencil, and a sketch from the pen of a "Boz." For over two mortal hours the *Camden* struggled and groaned, the engine laboring and the wheels moving, but no headway was perceptible. In the comfortable cabins on the decks, in the engine-room or fire-room, and even in the pilot-house, the topic of conversation was: "When we shall we reach the other shore?" Fidgety people wandered nervously around, and ever and anon took a view of the situation; old gentlemen, having imperative business engagements in the city, awakened the sympathies of the kind-hearted by their expressions of dissatisfaction, while those given to the use of strong terms relieved their pent-up feelings by uttering "curses both loud and deep." There was of course the usual pleasantry and jollity, which serve to lighten the tedium of the occasion. About 2 o'clock, after a powerful effort, the boat moved, and slowly pushing and ploughing deep furrows through the compact mass, finally reached the wharf a few minutes later.

The spectacle in the vicinity of the Market and Federal-street ferries was as novel as it was exciting. Hundreds of vehicles, representing almost every pattern, double teams and single teams, clogged up the streets, and extended in long lines up Market street, and up and down Delaware-avenue. The Police force rushed hither and thither in their efforts to keep the thoroughfare open to travel, while some obstinate driver, unmindful of repeated warnings, would endeavor to steal ahead of his fellows in order to get an eligible position near either of the two ferries. Upon the arrival of the boats "confusion worse confounded" ensued, and a very bedlam seemed to rage. The frantic efforts of the ones to get off, and the others to get on, were in many instances most ludicrous. On account of the time taken in plying from dock to dock the accumulation of passengers was quite large, and consequently each boat was crowded to its utmost capacity on deck and in the cabins. Master minds sandwiched the vehicles so compactly that to say that there was on almost every trip a labyrinth of wagons, would not be much of a stretch of imagination. The shortest time made yesterday on a passage was twenty minutes, and the longest in the neighborhood of two hours. It is understood that navigation between Cooper's Point and Vine-street is simply impossible. Yesterday both of the boats of that company were laid up for the present at their wharves, Camden. Several trips were made by the Kaighn's Point boats yesterday. The ice-boats were in active service yesterday, and were instrumental in keeping open navigation.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.

Further Details of the Late Illness of the Deceased Prelate—Sketch of His Life, Work and Ministry.

From the Baltimore Sun, Feb. 8.

The death of Most Rev. MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, took place yesterday afternoon, at the archiepiscopal residence in this city. The Archbishop was first taken with his fatal illness about the middle of December, and has been suffering since from bronchitis, with which he had been more or less affected, at times causing serious apprehensions for his recovery, and then again rallying to a degree that would lead his friends to entertain hopes of his final recovery. Dr. MCSHERRY and Prof. N. R. SMITH were called to attend him, and were constant in their visits up to yesterday. Shortly after he was first confined to his room he undertook, one day, to go down the stairway, when he became so weak that he missed his footing, and fell a number of steps, injuring himself badly. About three weeks ago the bronchitis assumed a more serious shape, and he began to suffer from dropsy in his windpipe, making his breathing very difficult and laborious. From that time until yesterday he gradually grew weaker and weaker, although those immediately about him were of the opinion that he would live for at least six months to come. On Tuesday, he appeared to sink rapidly, and continued to do so up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he rallied, much to the gratification of his friends, but at 4:25 o'clock it was apparent to all that he was dying, and at 4¾ o'clock the venerable prelate breathed his last.

The scene in the chamber of death was very solemn. The Archbishop was lying on a lounge, and around him, all kneeling, were Right Rev. Bishop BECKER, of Wilmington, Del., Very Rev. Dr. COSKERY, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese; Rev. Father DOUGHERTY, Chancellor; Rev. Father LEE, Secretary; Rev. LANCASTER SPALDING, of Louisville, Ky., a nephew of the Archbishop, and Mrs. SPALDING, a niece, together with several Sisters of Charity, who had nursed him with untiring devotion during his illness. Bishop BECKER recited in a feeling tone the prayers for a soul departing, and the responses were given by the other reverend clergy, during nearly the whole of which time the dying Archbishop kept his eyes fixed intently on the crucifix. About fifteen minutes before he breathed his last, one of the Sisters placed a crucifix in his hand, which he held up before his face for a few moments, during which those assembled around the dying prelate knelt in silent prayer. The Archbishop had not been able to speak during the day, and his last moments were quiet and calm.

The news of the death of the Archbishop spread rapidly throughout the city, and many were informed of the melancholy fact by the Cathedral bell, which tolled from 5¼ o'clock until 7 o'clock. Nearly all the Roman Catholic clergy in the city visited the residence during the evening and viewed the corpse, together with many prominent laymen. Bishop THOMAS FOLEY, of Chicago, is at present in the city, but did not reach the archiepiscopal residence until after the Archbishop had expired. The funeral will take place from the Cathedral on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Monday was fixed for the funeral in order to allow time for the Archbishops and Bishops throughout the country to attend, as they were all informed by telegraph of his death last night. The Province of Baltimore comprises the Dioceses of Baltimore, Charleston, Erie, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, St. Augustine, Savannah, Scranton, Wilmington and Wheeling, with the Vicariate of North Carolina, and extends over the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and the eastern section of Florida.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, the seventh Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, was born near Lebanon, now Marion County, Kentucky, on the 23d of May, 1810. His father, RICHARD SPALDING, was born near Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Md., while his mother, HENRIETTA HAMILTON, was a native of Charles County, her parents residing near Port Tobacco, and both emigrated with their parents to Kentucky in 1790. The emigrants arrived in Kentucky after narrowly escaping capture by the Indians, and settled on neighboring farms on the rolling fork of Salt River, about the centre of the State, then only a territory, in the midst of dense forests roamed by wild beasts, and exposed to the incessant attacks of prowling Indians. The age of the Archbishop's parents at that time was respectively fourteen and twelve years; they married in 1798, and became the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth. After the death of his first wife, RICHARD SPALDING married a second, and subsequently a third wife, and he had in all twenty-one children, of whom fifteen grew up to become men and women. MARTIN JOHN, in his twelfth year, was sent to St. Mary's Seminary, Marion County, graduated in 1826, and proceeded to St. Joseph's Seminary, Bardstown, Ky., where he remained four years, studying theology and teaching in the college. In April, 1830, he proceeded to Rome, where he entered the famous Urban College of the Propaganda. He remained at this college for four years, and at the end of his course made a public defense covering the whole ground of theology and canon law, and embracing 256 theses or propositions, which he maintained in Latin against all opponents for seven hours. The result of this championship, deemed able and eloquent, was that he was made a doctor of divinity by acclamation. Dr. SPALDING was ordained priest on the 13th of August, 1834, by Cardinal PEDICINI, and after celebrating his first mass in the crypt or subterranean chapel of St. Peter's Church, over the tomb of the apostles, started for America two days afterward, and arrived in Kentucky after four months' travel, there being no means of rapid transit in those days. He was at once made pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Bardstown, and on the death of Rev. G. A. M. ELDER, President of St. Joseph's College, he was appointed to succeed him. After having been again for a short time pastor of St. Joseph's Church, he was called, in 1843, to the Cathedral in Louisville, and five years later to the episcopate, under the title of Bishop of Lengone, and, as coadjutor to the celebrated and venerable Bishop FLAGET, the first Bishop of Louisville.

Bishop SPALDING spent twenty years in Louisville, after having been consecrated Sept. 10, 1848, and acquired a great reputation as a writer and controversialist, as well as pulpit orator. His zeal and ability were fully recognized at Rome by the supreme Pontiff, and on the death of Archbishop KENRICK, in 1863, Bishop SPALDING was created Archbishop of Baltimore, May 12, 1864, thus becoming the primate of honor of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, in consequence of the see of Baltimore being the oldest in the Republic. He took formal possession of the archiepiscopal see July 31, 1864.

During the residence of the Archbishop in this city he has been actively engaged in the duties of the archdiocese, and has therefore been called upon frequently to lay corner-stones of new buildings, churches, schools and charitable institutions, as the diocese, in point of numbers, has increased rapidly. During the period of over seven years that he has administered the Archdiocese of Baltimore, more than twenty new churches have been erected and opened for divine service, of which three are in Washington and five in Baltimore. One of the most remarkable events of his administration was his convening and presiding over the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, in October, 1866, which was composed of all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, forty-seven in number, and he was appointed by the Pope, PIUS IX., Delegate Apostolic, with ample powers for this purpose. Archbishop SPALDING, during his residence in Baltimore, was called to Rome on two different occasions. The first was the occasion of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul. The second visit was in response to the bull issued by the Pope, June 29, 1868, calling the Œcumenical Council to assemble in the holy city on Dec. 8, 1869. The Council having been suspended by the Pope in consequence of the occupation of Rome by VICTOR EMANUEL's troops, Archbishop SPALDING returned home Nov. 10, 1870. He was greeted, as is known, with much enthusiasm by the Catholics of Baltimore and Washington. A grand procession was formed, extending for more than two miles. It is estimated that more than sixty thousand people turned out on the occasion in Baltimore, and about half that number in Washington. Throughout the Council he had been distinguished by the strong personal confidence and friendship of PIUS IX., and was among the most strenuous supporters of Papal infallibility, which he explained and defended in a lengthy pastoral letter written in Rome immediately after its definition, and published and extensively circulated in the United States.

The chief works published by Archbishop SPALDING are the following: *Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky*; *The Life and Times of Bishop Flaget*, in one volume; *A Review of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation*, in one volume, 12mo, which was afterward enlarged in two volumes, 8vo, of about 1,000 pages, embracing the history of the Protestant reformation in all countries; *Miscellanea*, a collection of reviews, essays and lectures on about fifty different subjects; *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, in one volume. In addition to these works he has written numerous pastoral letters and a great number of leading articles in different Catholic newspapers and periodicals, besides various introductions to works translated or published under his auspices.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

In accordance with time-honored custom, an Archbishop or Bishop has the privilege of nominating his successor in office, it remaining optional with the Pope to confirm such nomination as he may see fit. Accordingly it is understood that Archbishop SPALDING some time ago forwarded to Rome the names of two or three Bishops of his archdiocese from which the Pontiff might choose his successor. It is said that among the names sent were those of Bishop BAILEY, of Savannah; Bishop KENRICK, of Louisville, and Bishop WHELAN, of Wheeling.

THE DISPUTED CLAIMS.

Sentiment in Washington Official Circles Unchanged.

Will British Withdrawal Vitiate the Power of the Tribunal?

Debate in the Senate on Mr. Edmunds' Resolution.

Indisposition of Senators to Discuss the Question.

Conflicting Opinions Advanced in the London Journals.

War Risks on American Vessels in the Manila Trade.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Would the Withdrawal of Great Britain Affect the Competency of the Tribunal of Arbitration?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—There was only brief and informal allusion in the Cabinet session today on the treaty question. Nothing has been received from London since Tuesday, and it is not true that an official copy of Earl GRANVILLE's note has been received by cable. Gen. SCHENCK's telegram of Tuesday covers the note nearly in full, but as it was an unofficial cipher dispatch, sent for the information of this Government, the receipt of the official copy through Mr. THORNTON must be awaited before an answer is given. It is therefore untrue that any reply has been prepared. A reply is ready in spirit, because the feeling that there can be no concession is so unanimous in the Cabinet that it does not admit of the customary discussion of such subjects. This is one reason why the allusions to the subject in Cabinet have thus far been so brief and informal. The advantage of the position of this Government in the matter is clearly seen and fully appreciated. There is therefore no occasion for anything but a quiet and firm attitude. There is one feature of the case known to some people here which renders the situation remarkable. The contents of Earl GRANVILLE's note are known to be just as foreign to the threatenings of Mr. GLADSTONE's speech and the British Press, as the correspondence of this Government has frequently been to the wild ravings of Fenian leaders in Congress. There is not the slightest intimation that a disruption of the Conference must follow, nor even an intimation that it would enhance the chances of a settlement, or relieve the situation of embarrassment, if this Government would withdraw the claims for consequential damages. The subject of the note is the difference of opinion which has arisen as to whether the submission of the indirect claims is fully covered by the treaty. What may follow if this Government says, as it undoubtedly will, that it regards these claims fully submitted, is purely conjectural. The position assumed in these dispatches of Sunday night that the withdrawal of Great Britain would still leave the Conference a competent tribunal to try the case and render a verdict, is affirmed here by gentlemen of high official position.

Another View of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A gentleman of New-York has addressed a private letter to a Senator, stating he has received intelligence from England to the effect that although the Tribunal of Arbitration had not yet considered the respective statements of Great Britain and the United States, the British Government has reason to believe the arbitrators will not award a gross sum of damages to the United States; therefore, Great Britain desires the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment of damages.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Indisposition to Press the Request for Information—The Measure Goes Over Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the resolution asking the President to communicate any information in his possession in reference to the alleged intention of Great Britain to repudiate the Treaty of Washington. Mr. EDMUNDS said he thought the information received since the resolution was offered was sufficient to justify the clause which had been struck out at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, but as his object was merely to get the information from the President he would let the resolution stand as it was, and ask its immediate passage.

Mr. PATTERSON assumed that our Government knew what claims it had a right to present under the treaty, and upon this assumption he thought the language of the leaders in Parliament insulting to the United States. He hoped, however, that nothing offensive or violent would be uttered in the Senate, but that our Government and Press would preserve to the end the temperate tone in which they had spoken thus far, and that the Government in a dignified, manly and proper way would maintain our position in reference to the treaty. He thought the Opposition in Parliament were using this question as a means of ousting the Gladstone Ministry, because they assumed that the United States Government had a right to present the claim as they had done, but that the English negotiators at Washington were overreached, and it was evident that Mr. GLADSTONE was trying to evade the attack by falling in with the Opposition to ascertain the extent, and denouncing the American claim as preposterous and absurd.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not debate the question, lest he should be led into an indiscretion, as Mr. PATTERSON had just been. It would be better, he thought, not to undertake to discuss the motives of the English Prime Minister, at least until we had a better basis for the discussion than a mere cable report. He regarded the Treaty of Washington as a high and solemn contract between two nations, and did not believe that, after full consideration, either nation would be likely to violate it. As to the pending resolution, he thought it had better be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If that Committee desired any information in the President's possession, it could easily obtain it, and whenever the President received anything important on the subject, he would probably communicate it without a direct request of the Senate. He therefore moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. PATTERSON denied that he had discussed the English Premier's motives. He had only quoted his language, and that, he insisted, was insulting to this country.

Mr. MORTON suggested that Mr. EDMUNDS should modify the resolution so as to ask for information respecting the complaint made by the British Government against the cases submitted by the Government of the United States. The resolution as it stood assumed that there was an intention to revoke the treaty, whereas neither the Queen nor the Premier's speech intimated any such intention, but merely spoke of remonstrating against the case presented by the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his resolution did not assume that the British Government intended to revoke the treaty. It merely assumed that that was alleged; and certainly it had been alleged very plainly. The Senator (MORTON) was mistaken as to the Premier's speech. Mr. GLADSTONE was reported to have said that the American claims were preposterous and absurd, and such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune with the spirit of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. If this report was correct, and if the English language meant in England what it means here, the Premier certainly did intimate that England would revoke the treaty, unless the United States would consent to change or withdraw its case. However, as his object in offering the resolution was merely to get the information asked for, he would accept the suggestion, and modify the resolution, but he objected to referring it to the Committee. It was an ordinary resolution of inquiry, such as it had never been the custom to refer to a committee, and he should feel immeasurable hesitation if the Senate should resort to a reference for fear of doing something to injure the feelings of Great Britain. The way to preserve peace between nations was to have candor and frankness; the way to make war was to have concealment and intrigue; and he hoped the Senate would adopt this resolution asking the President to communicate any information in his possession upon this important subject.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the habit of passing resolutions of inquiry without referring them to committees was a bad one, which might well be departed from, and this was a very proper case for reference. He had favored a treaty with a foreign Power and had faithfully observed it in all respects. The present condition of our claim was not a matter for the British Government to deal with it rested wholly with the President and the agents he had chosen to present the claim. Under these circumstances the proper course for us was to pursue the even tenor of our way, present our case in simple, direct, and moderate terms, and there stand. If political excitement on the subject should arise in Great Britain we need not notice it, but leave them to settle it in their own way. The agitation would subside in due time. He did not believe that the Government or people of Great Britain would dare, in the presence of the civilized world, to revoke the treaty. The public sentiment of the world would not permit them to do so.

Mr. PATTERSON was sorry to hear such intemperate language from the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN.) [Laughter.]

Mr. HAMLIN said there were occasions when silence was the highest wisdom, and he thought that the brief debate that had just occurred showed that this was such an occasion; upon this question silence was statesmanship. Believing that the United States stood in an impregnable position on this question, and not having heard that any official communication had been received in reference to it, he thought it unwise to agitate it in any way for the present.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Does the Senator believe that it would be offensive to the British Government for the Senate of the United States to ask the President if he has any information on the subject?

Mr. HAMLIN—No, Sir. I do not think it would be offensive, but I think it would show a distrust of the high position that we occupy.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Oh, no.

Mr. HAMLIN—Well, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN asked Mr. HAMLIN to withdraw his motion for a moment, but Mr. ROBERTSON called for the regular order, and the resolution went over.

SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

War Risks on American Vessels Taken—The Press—Movements of Mr. Adams, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cushing.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—War risks are taken on American vessels in the Manila trade in consequence of the apprehensions raised by the *Alabama* claims dispute. The *Post* regrets the vehemence of the English Press in its attack of the Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement. The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might, at any moment, precipitate a quarrel. The *Standard* feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and it advises all parties to support the Government in maintaining the position which Great Britain has assumed. The *Times* today declares that England has not revoked, and never will revoke, the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door on all hopes of settlement. It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect damages. Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for Paris tomorrow. Hon. CALEB CUSHING, also connected with the Board, has just arrived in Paris. Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has arrived in London on his way home. He sails from Liverpool tomorrow.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—The difficulty about the *Alabama* claims has a depressing influence on American Securties in the Continental markets. Five-twenty bonds of 1862 have declined ⅝@¾ here since Wednesday, and the market is heavy.

English Critiques on the American Case for the Sufferers by the Alabama.

From the London Times, Jan. 25.

It is no mean proof of the ability displayed in the American statement on the *Alabama* claims that it places the alleged grievance of the United States in a somewhat new aspect. Often as the facts had been stated and reviewed by Mr. ADAMS and Mr. SEWARD, it is but just to own that in the case now laid before the Arbitrators they are marshaled and grouped more effectively than ever before. The chief strength of this case may be said to consist in the skillful development of an argument contained in one of Mr. FISH's dispatches—that Great Britain allowed herself to become at once "the arsenal, the navy-yard, and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates." Great pains are taken to make it appear that at an early period of the struggle "there was established in Great Britain a branch of the War Department of the insurgents, a branch of their Navy Department and a branch of their Treasury, each with almost plenary Powers." Thus while Capt. BULLOCK, acting for the Navy Department, was superintending the construction of cruisers, Mr. HUSE, on behalf of the War Department, was purchasing arms and munitions, and the requisite funds were provided by FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO., as financial agents of the Richmond Government, out of the proceeds of cotton imported in blockade-runners. From this point of view, the offense of Great Britain in respect of the *Alabama*, for instance, is not to be measured solely by the gross and culpable negligence which permitted her to escape, but also by the failure to suppress these "combined operations, which, in the judgment of the United States, constituted an organized war." It is not our purpose to examine the legal validity of this doctrine, which must be determined by the Arbitrators, but it would be difficult to overstate its importance, both in its bearing on the immediate issue and in its general influence on the liabilities of neutrality. It is, doubtless, natural that the indignation excited in America by the depredations of the *Alabama* and her consorts should be greatly enhanced by the belief that, whatever may be said, the building, equiping, arming, manning, and commissioning, though ostensibly separate acts, were so many links in one vast conspiracy, planned and carried out on British soil. But the existence of such a conspiracy is a very different thing from the complicity of the British Government or nation with its authors, and the so-called proofs of such complicity are as shadowy as those of the former are substantial. We entirely agree with the view supported in the American case, that a deep and widespread plot for the abuse of British neutrality was concerted by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his colleagues, not without the ulterior hope of driving either Great Britain or the United States into a declaration of war. We positively deny, on the other hand, that one jot or tittle of evidence has been produced to justify the wholesale charges of willful and conscious partiality brought against Her Majesty's Government, whose conduct throughout the war, as it most justly avers, "was governed by a strict regard for the obligations of neutrality and a sincere desire to fulfill them." It failed indeed, on some occasions to defeat the machinations here described, but the question is whether any measures open to a Constitutional Government could have defeated them, while it is probable that such a measure as prohibiting all sales of arms for warlike use would have injured the United States more than the Confederates.

We cannot but regard the stress laid on presumptions, as distinct from proof, in every part of the American case, as an indication that, in the opinion of its framers, no breach of international duty can be directly established. At the same time, we emphatically repudiate these presumptions, and assert with confidence not only that Great Britain did honorably maintain a neutral attitude, but that, from the first, her intention to do so was clearly manifest. One of the *a priori* reasons for condemning Great Britain of "studied unfriendliness," is the simple fact that Her Majesty's Government invited the French Government to agree upon a united course of action at the outbreak of the war. "The United States," we are told, "are at a loss to conjecture what inducement could have prompted such an act, unless it may have been the perception on the part of Her Majesty's Government that it was in its nature not only unfriendly, but almost hostile to the United States." Yet, in another part of the case, the "fidelity" of French neutrality is favorably contrasted with the "habitually insincere neutrality of Great Britain"—not a word being said, not a suspicion hinted, of the overtures notoriously made by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and rejected by the British Government, for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This, however, is but a single topic of the general *a priori* reasoning by which it is sought to bring home what lawyers call "express malice" to the British Government, which, it is asserted, "expressly abandoned in advance" the intention of employing "any measures of diligence" to repress the unlawful use of its territory by the insurgents. The grand presumption of all against the good faith of Great Britain rests, as we have more than once pointed out, on the "premature" and "precipitate" concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates. An attempt is even made to aggravate this accusation by showing that Lord RUSSELL spoke of them as "belligerents," in a note to Lord COWLEY, seven days before the Queen's proclamation appeared—as if it would have been possible to designate them by any term except this or some equivalent, and as if President LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD, and the Supreme Court of the United States were not loudly declaring at the very same time, and in language almost identical, that a state of war, involving the exercise of belligerent rights, had actually commenced. But let us suppose the contrary. Let us suppose that, although two communities with the population and resources of great States were engaged in a life and death struggle, there was no legitimate belligerency at all. Let us even adopt the self-contradictory assumption of the United States, and suppose that a legitimate belligerency was constituted on one side and none on the other, so that rights of blockade and search could properly be enforced by the North, but no ships could properly be commissioned by the South—can we be sure that Great Britain would have incurred less resentment by acting upon this assumption? In that case, the proceedings of Capt. SEMMES must of course have been treated as piracy in English law Courts, if he chose to come within their jurisdiction, but it is very doubtful how far the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act could have been applied by way of prevention. At all events, it is a remarkable circumstance that Her Majesty's Government first announced the intention of issuing the Queen's Proclamation in reply to an appeal from Mr. W. E. FORSTER, a stanch friend of the United States. The leading object of that proclamation was to warn British subjects against relying on the protection of their Government if they should enlist in the Confederate service; and, however the purpose of the subsequent orders may now be misrepresented, they were the subject of earnest remonstrance from the Confederate Government, and welcomed by Mr. SEWARD as likely to prove a death-blow to "Southern privateering."

There is one passage in part 5 of the American case which it is impossible to pass over without a special protest. It is that in which, after summoning up "the points established," the United States Government proceeds to hold *in terrorem* over the Arbitrators the consequences of a decision in favor of Great Britain. If, it is urged, the tribunal shall hold the operations of Capt. BULLOCK and his associates to have been rightful, the foundation will be laid "for endless dissensions and wars." We reply that no one disputes the wrongfulness of these operations, the issue at stake being whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for not having instituted a kind of internal blockade and succeeded in frustrating them. It is urged, again, that if the award is adverse to the United States, "there will be little inducement for nations in future to adopt the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of their differences." We might well retort that, if the claims of the United States be sanctioned, there will be little inducement for a great maritime Power to remain neutral in wars between its neighbors, but we prefer to reply that arbitrators have to do with plain considerations of justice, and not with dubious and remote considerations of expediency. It is urged, further, that if it was right to give the *Nashville* and *Sumter* more than a minimum supply of coal, or to permit the sale of the *Georgia* in a British port, "the United States, as a nation whose normal condition is one of neutrality, accepts the doctrine." We reply that, assuming the facts to be correctly stated, and waiving the unseemly tone in which the inference is suggested, it is no business of the arbitrators to inquire whether the action of the British authorities was "right," but simply whether it amounted to injurious negligence or violation of neutrality under the rules of the treaty. It is urged, once more, that, if international duties are to be limited by municipal law, if commissions issued by "a so-called Government of insurrectionists" are conclusively valid to cover previous transgressions, if the *Alabama* and her consorts "may be allowed" to do as they did, and "if it be no offense" to recruit men for them, and so forth, the United States will gain an advantage "affecting their pecuniary interests," of which they will take care to avail themselves. We reply, finally, that not one of the positions here alleged to have been set up on behalf of our Government, except, perhaps, the second, is actually maintained by it; that not one is really essential to its defense; and that it would be as inconsistent with a sense of national dignity as with due respect for the Arbitrators to combat them with similar threats of what Great Britain will do in the event of her losing the cause.

MEXICO.

Capture of Zacatecas—Siege of San Luis Potosi.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 9.—The revolutionists under Gen. GUERRA captured Zacatecas on the 30th ult., with a large quantity of stores and artillery. Gen. TREVINO, with 3,000 revolutionists, advanced on San Luis Potosi. Gen. ROCHA entered that city on the 29th with 600 reinforcements, before TREVINO could reach there. TREVINO is receiving reinforcements daily, and will doubtless capture the place. Part of CORTINAS' troops are expected here to-night, while that General will remain outside to harass the enemy.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven Persons Injured by Cars Falling Down an Embankment.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Two sleeping-cars of a passenger-train coming East on the Missouri Pacific Railroad were thrown from the track about 3 o'clock this morning, some fifteen miles this side of Jefferson City; one slid down an embankment sidewise, while the other and one passenger-car, were thrown across the track. Seven persons were more or less injured, but no one was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

CANADA FREE.

Rumored Secret Treaty Between Great Britain and the Dominion.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the *Daily Advertiser* says: It is reported on trustworthy authority that a treaty exists, between the British and Canadian Governments, for a separation of this Dominion. The terms were agreed to when the act of Confederation was passed by the Imperial Parliament, but the treaty was not to take effect for some years unless the British Government saw a necessity for the action sooner. Ever since the treaty the British troops have been gradually withdrawn from Canada, until now there is scarcely a soldier in the Dominion outside of Halifax. There is no doubt that should the differences between Great Britain and the United States become more serious, the British Government will at once publish the treaty and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved of the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States should a war ensue.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

The Union Pacific Railroad, Central Branch—Final Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Some time ago, Representative MOORE, of Illinois, introduced a resolution in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and other railroad companies, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Today the Committee agreed upon a report, in which they state that 100 miles of the road have been completed under the assignment made to the Company by the name of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, and filed in the Department of the Interior by the railroad companies interested in 1863; that the road so completed was accepted by the commissioners appointed as prescribed by law; that bonds have been issued to the said Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for all the sections of said road so completed, and patents were ordered to be issued for the lands, or fifty-seven miles thereof, by the Secretary of the Interior, which order had been opened for a rehearing before the Secretary of the Interior, and is now pending before him, he being the officer by law now authorized to hear and decide upon the same, and which order was not known to the House at the time of the passage of the resolution. There being no evidence of fraud in the premises the Committee will ask to be discharged from a further consideration of said resolution, and that the same do lie upon the table and the Secretary of the Interior be notified thereof.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

World's Fair at Cincinnati Next Fall—Hon. A. T. Goshorn to Control it.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The joint Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, for the management of the Third Industrial Exposition to be held next Fall, completed their organization today. Hon. A. T. GOSHORN, to whose management the eminent success of last year is largely attributable, was elected President. Over three times the amount pledged in any previous year has been secured, and the Committee will have placed at their disposal every facility necessary for success.

Bergh's Raid on the Harlem Cow-Sheds.

Yesterday afternoon a number of the cow-sheds between Seventy-fourth and One Hundredth streets, on the east side of the town, were overhauled by Mr. BERGH's officers. In the majority of instances the sheds were found in a fearfully neglected condition, without means of proper drainage or ventilation. The cows were brought out into the open air, and the proprietors given until Monday to improve the buildings.

In a small wooden shanty on Thirty-eighth-street the officers found three cows, two of which had been reduced to mere skin and bones by starvation and disease. They were kept constantly confined in the shed, and when brought out one of them fell down, while the other began to eat the dirty straw which lay around. The milk from these animals is sold to the residents of the neighborhood.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FERRY presented petitions from leading citizens of Hartford, New-Haven, Norwich and New-Britain, Conn., for reform in appointments to and removals from office; also in salaries of officials, seizures, &c. Messrs. EDMUNDS and SAWYER presented similar petitions.

THE RAMSDELL AND WHITE CASE.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from District-Attorney FISHER, of the District of Columbia, stating that the indictments found by the Grand Jury, against Messrs. RAMSDELL and WHITE, the *Tribune's* correspondents, who refused to tell how they obtained the copy of the Treaty of Washington, which was prematurely published, had been quashed by the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for want of jurisdiction, and that if the Senate wished the prosecution to proceed in the Police Court it would be necessary for two persons cognizant of the offense to appear and make oath to the same. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next and insist upon its being disposed of. A bill was also reported to provide for the sale of public coal lands. By Mr. KELLOGG, from the Committee on Commerce, to re-establish the Branch Mint New-Orleans, or else to restore the same to the city.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill. The question was on substituting "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section. Mr. COLE advocated it because it would exclude Chinamen. Mr. NYE took the same ground, and argued that the recent treaty with China forbade the naturalization of Chinamen. Mr. SUMNER said it merely provided that no one could claim to be naturalized under or by the treaty. Mr. NYE insisted upon his own view. Mr. CARPENTER said the meaning of the treaty provision was very plain. He knew it was wrong to intimate that any Senator was actuated by personal motives; but every one familiar with the recent poetry knew there was a bitter animosity between the NYE family and the Chinamen. [Laughter.] The amendment was lost. Mr. COLE offered another amendment providing that the act shall not be construed to alter the Naturalization laws. Lost. Mr. CORBETT moved to insert a proviso that the bill should not be construed to authorize the naturalization of the Chinese. Mr. STEVENSON was astonished at Mr. SHERMAN's voting to place the peaceful Chinamen on the Pacific coast at the mercy of their enemies in the jury-box, when he had declared by his previous votes that the negroes at the South, ignorant, superstitious, utterly unconscious that there is a God above them, were fit to act as jurors. Mr. TIPTON protested against Mr. SUMNER's Supplementary Civil Rights bill as uncalled for and clearly subversive of the rights of the State Governments. He read extracts from the protests of Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, against Federal military interference in the affairs of the States. Mr. CORBETT's amendment was rejected Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out the first section of Mr. SUMNER's bill. Mr. ROBERTSON applied to the Senate to pass the Amnesty bill without amendment. The question was then taken on Mr. SUMNER's amendment to the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Davis, of West Virginia, Ferry, of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill, (of Maine,) Norwood, Root, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers—28.

Messrs. Caldwell, Edmunds, Nye and Flanagan, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Casserly, Hamilton of Maryland, Bayard and Davis of Kentucky, who would have voted in the negative.

The Vice-President announced that there was a tie, and said that while he did not approve of all the provisions in the amendment, he would vote in the affirmative. So the amendment was agreed to. (Loud applause by the people in the galleries—mostly white.) The Vice-President directed the doorkeepers to remove all persons manifesting approval or disapproval, but none were removed. Mr. SAWYER moved to strike out all the exceptions from the Amnesty bill. Mr. CHANDLER asked whether it would be in order to move to strike out the rest of the bill except the amendment just put in the Sumner Civil Rights bill. [Laughter.] Mr. EDMUNDS said this would make it not an Amnesty bill, but a bill providing that persons guilty of perjury in addition to treason shall be entitled to hold their offices and exercise the powers of the Government in those States. For instance, it would admit three men who were shown by evidence now in the possession of the Government to be, or to have been until lately, the Advisory Board of the Kuklux Klan in South Carolina—Gens. HAMPTON, BUTLER and KERSHAW. Mr. SAWYER said that if Mr. EDMUNDS' statement were true he had yet to learn that keeping men under the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment was a wise punishment for the crimes committed by the Kuklux. The opponents of this Amnesty bill had sought to kill it by amendments, and he feared they had already done so. Mr. MORTON said the effect of the amendment proposed by Mr. SAWYER would be to make amnesty universal, and to declare that in the opinion of the United States Senate treason is no crime. Mr. WILSON protested against Mr. SAWYER's imputation. He was as sincerely in favor of amnesty as any one. Mr. ROBERTSON said that if Gens. HAMPTON, KERSHAW and BUTLER should be elected to govern South Carolina it must be by the votes of the colored people, who had a majority of twenty-five thousand in the State. They were honorable men, who would scorn to aid or countenance such outrages. Mr. SCOTT would not say that the charge was true, but he sent to the Clerk's desk a circular signed by two of those gentlemen, HAMPTON and BUTLER, soliciting contributions for the defense of men charged with Kuklux outrages. Gen. BUTLER, however, had already been relieved of his disabilities. Mr. MORRILL thought it would be as well now to strike out all relating to amnesty and pass the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and then pass another Amnesty bill. Mr. BLAIR thought Mr. SCOTT had no right to inculpate three distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina in the Kuklux outrages by reading a circular. Mr. SCOTT—I did not say that they were members of the organization. Mr. BLAIR—I think the Senator is disingenuous. Now I state here, and it cannot be truthfully contradicted, that there was no disturbance in that part of South Carolina, and no ground which authorized the President to declare martial law. The arrests were made for crimes alleged to have been committed one, two, and even three years, before the passage of the act of Congress, yet the whole community was put under martial law by the President. We know it was done for political purposes. The whole nation knows that yet, because these gentlemen asked contributions for the defense of men, many of them wholly innocent, they are branded as belonging to the Kuklux Klan. Mr. SCOTT said, when the time comes to discuss the President's action, he would be prepared to vindicate it, but in answer to Mr. BLAIR, the Grand Jury at the recent term of the Circuit Court had presented a great many persons for these Kuklux offenses, and the evidence showed that within six months a large number of victims had been whipped or killed in the Counties of York, Union and Spartanburg, three of the counties in which the habeas corpus had been suspended. If Mr. BLAIR would read the testimony he would see, for instance, that a prominent man in York County, a leading physician, was the leader of a band of Kuklux, who at night dragged from his house and hanged in the presence of his wife an unoffending citizen. Mr. EDMUNDS said he could well understand the zeal of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLAIR) upon this question. It was the same sort of zeal, although not inspired by the same motives, as that which carried on these outrageous operations at the South. Mr. NORWOOD asked Mr. EDMUNDS for proofs against the three gentlemen. Mr. EDMUNDS asked if he did not know that the Kuklux organization existed at the South? Mr. NORWOOD insisted on an answer to his question. The Senator (EDMUNDS) was trying to convince the Senate that these three gentlemen ought to be excluded from the bill, and charged them with being members of an illegal organization. Mr. EDMUNDS said he was trying to convince the Senate that every man ought to be excluded who was an enemy to the Government, to his fellow-citizens, and to good order. Mr. BLAIR would just as readily believe him (EDMUNDS) capable of being a Kuklux as the Generals referred to. Mr. SAWYER, fearing that his motion to strike out the exceptions would endanger the bill, withdrew it. The question was then taken on Mr. MORRILL's (of Vermont) amendment, including in the exceptions all persons who have been members of the Kuklux organization, and it was adopted—yeas 34, nays 16. Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that before any person could take the benefit of the bill he must swear that he had never belonged to the Kuklux or any such organization. Adopted—yeas 34, nays 12. The question was on the passage of the bill, and after a short debate it was rejected, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The Senate, at 7:25 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to extend the patent of WM. TRAPP was passed, as were extending and granting patents to ALBERT W. GRAY, of Middleton; of GEO. W. MOORE and CHARLES P. WARDWELL. Mr. STRONG's bill, reported from the Committee on Claims, abating the tax on tobacco burned in the town of Louisiana, Mo., was passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Arkansas contested election case of BOLES against EDWARDS, was then taken up; the unanimous report of the Committee being that BOLES, the contestant, is entitled to the seat, and that, consequently, Mr. EDWARDS, the sitting member, is not. After some discussion the report was agreed to without division, and Mr. BOLES was admitted to his seat and sworn in.

COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. L. MYERS presented the remonstrance of Philadelphia printers, type founders, binders, gold-beaters and paper-makers, against the passage of an international copyright law.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill referring to the Court of Claims, the claims of the heirs and legal representatives of Col. FRAZER VIGO, deceased, of Terre Haute, Ind., for money and supplies furnished to troops in 1778, during the Revolutionary War. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. L. MEYERS' resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety of having a Government building erected in Philadelphia for Post-office and United States Courts, was adopted. On the motion of Mr. DUELL, a resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

The House then took up the bill to pay to the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000 for its buildings and other property, destroyed without authority by disorderly soldiers of the United States during the late rebellion. In Committee of the Whole, the report of the Committee on Education was read, giving the history of the college and its destruction. The buildings were originally designed by the famous architect, Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, and were completed in 1723, but they were totally destroyed by fire in February, 1859. They were rebuilt in a year thereafter, and the college, when restored, was in a better condition than before the fire. Williamsburg, the site of the college, was the key of the military position of the Peninsula, and terrific battles were fought for its possession. Upon its evacuation by a force of rebel cavalry, on the 9th of September, 1862, the College was fired by a party of drunken, disorderly and insubordinate stragglers from the United States forces, and the building was destroyed, with the library apparatus, furniture and other property. The memorialists admitted that they had no lawful claim against the United States, but appealed to the justice and generosity of the Government. Mr. PERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. HOAR, a member, also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. He mentioned the interesting facts that during the operations against Yorktown in the Revolutionary War, the college was occupied and respected by the British troops, and that subsequently the buildings were occupied by the French troops, and injured in much the same way as they were injured by the American troops during the Rebellion; and that LOUIS XVI., when he heard of it, repaired the damages out of his private purse. The Committee rose in order to have the time for debate extended, and Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill revising and amending the laws relative to the Mint Assay offices and Coinage. Recommitted.

FAILED TO IMPEACH.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the memorial of WILLIAM HASTINGS for the impeachment of OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge of the United States District Court of California, and of Judge FIELD, of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, HASTINGS having utterly failed to make out even a *prima facie* case, and it is understood that his arguments and so-called evidence were of the most absurd and irrelevant character. It was so ordered.

BACK IN COMMITTEE.

The House then went back into Committee, and speeches in support of the bill were made by Messrs. STORM and MCNEELY, members of the Committee of Education, and without disposing of the bill the Committee and the House adjourned, the session to-morrow being for general debate only.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Another indictment in the Kansas Senatorial bribery case has been found.

It is estimated that there are $10,000,000 deposited in the saving banks of Pittsburg, Penn.

DANIEL DENNY, President of the Hamilton National Bank, Boston, is lying hopelessly ill of paralysis.

The death of Ex-Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, has called forth a very general expression of sympathy throughout the North-west.

NOLD, BROWN & CO.'s Diamond Flouring-mill, Youngstown, Ohio, was burned yesterday. Loss about $45,000; insured for $20,000.

Rev. Dr. BRIDGEMAN, of Albany, N. Y., has been called to the pastoral charge of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

The dwelling-house of GEO. B. ATWOOD, and the dry-goods store of S. G. CHASE & CO., Phenix Village, R. I., were burned yesterday.

It is reported in Paris that the French Embassy at Washington has been offered to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

All efforts to save the *Colorado*, off Liverpool, have failed. The steamer has broken in two, and will prove a total loss.

Bishop FOLEY, of Chicago, will commence, early in the Spring, to rebuild the Catholic churches destroyed by fire.

Agitation against the Government is reported in the Spanish provinces of Valencia and Andalusia.

MORTON J. CARPENTER, of Texas, was robbed by three garoters on Thursday night in Pittsburg.

GRATIOT WASHBURNE, son of the Minister to France, was appointed second Secretary of the Legation yesterday.

A stage between Mineral Hill and Eureka, Nevada, was robbed yesterday by two highwaymen.

Dr. JOHN A. MCDONOUGH, of Boston, was committed yesterday in the Superior Criminal Court of that city for refusing to kiss the book when being sworn as a witness.

The Republicans of Binghamton, N. Y., have nominated Hon. SHERMAN D. PHELPS for Mayor. The Democratic candidate is Major H. G. RODGERS.

A Philadelphia Coroner is investigating the charge of surgical malpractice, causing the death of MAGGIE WOOD by Dr. JENKINGER, who has been arrested.

JACK GARVER, indicted jointly with TOM MCGEHON for the murder of MYERS at Hamilton, Ohio, was released, yesterday, at Cincinnati.

The Bar of the United States Supreme Court will meet today, in the Court-room, in respect to the memory of the late H. H. HUNTER, of Ohio, and R. J. BRENT, of Maryland.

A complimentary benefit performance was given to Mr. W. J. FLORENCE at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, last evening, with brilliant results.

The locomotive attached to the Winneconne freight-train exploded yesterday, near Schwarzburg. WM. TIEL was instantly killed, and ED. RANSOM, fireman, was fatally scalded.

Alderman GEO. POWELL was indicted, in Chicago, for proposing to receive a bribe from JAMES DURKHAM, agent for the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

RICHARD CONNOLLY, a young man living on Big Sioux River, Wis., was shot and instantly killed on Thursday night by JOSEPH BENWYE, during a family quarrel provoked by BENWYE's father.

The machine-shop of the National Bridge Company, East Boston, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night; loss, $17,000. The principal building in the ship-yard of CURTIS, SMITH & CO. was also destroyed; loss, $16,000. Considerable finished work was also destroyed.

Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, the noted Methodist divine, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, at his home in Pleasant Mills, Sangamon County, Ill., and is speechless. He is eighty-seven years of age, and has been sixty-eight years in the ministry.

SIDNEY CLARK was recalled before the Kansas Bribery Investigating Committee, and testified that he knew nothing of the proposition alleged to have been made by Mr. KING to Senator WOOD, by which the latter was to receive $3,000 or a mail agency.

Stocks weak and lower; Yellow Jacket, 73; Ely, 127; Crown Point, 760; Hale & Norcross, 235; Belcher, 625; Overman, 59; Alpha, 32; Chollar, 72; Savage, 235; Virginia Consolidated, 43; Kentuck, 230; Gould & Curry, 265; Ophir, 95; Imperial, 105; Nevada, 27; Mariposa, 15½.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship City of Washington

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on Jan. 25, and Queenstown on Jan. 26, reached this port last evening. She brings tidings later by three days than those already received by the mails.

Nomination for State Senator in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9.—Hon. S. STORRS COLTON, of Pomfret, was nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of the Fourteenth District today. He represented the District in the Senate last year.

New-Orleans Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The Congressional Committee examined ten witnesses yesterday and today, and positive testimony was elicited as to the bribing of members, and the *modus operandi* of making "little jobs" through the Legislature. The names of the members bribed, and the amounts paid each, were learned.

WESTCHESTER FRAUDS.

The Alleged Frauds by the Morrisania Town Officials—Report of the Investigating Committee—The Pavement of Boston Road.

At the last meeting of the Morrisania Board of Trustees the report of the Committee of Citizens, consisting of Messrs. PARSHALL, MORRIS and LYONS, appointed in November last, to investigate alleged frauds in the purchase of North Brother Island, was presented:

It sets forth that at one of the meetings of the Committee Mr. GIFFORD volunteered to state his connection with the matter, from which it appeared that the officers of the town thought it desirable to purchase the island for hospital purposes; that he was informed by Mr. YORK that it could be bought for $35,000; that he was appointed one of the Committee to enter into negotiations for the purpose, and as such visited the island, and had an interview with the younger Mrs. ACKERSON. She stated their price to be $40,000, and declined to take any smaller sum. That the Committee thereupon took a refusal of the island to report to the Board. That before doing so he had an interview with Mr. YORK and informed him that Mrs. ACKERSON's price was $40,000. That Mr. YORK proposed to inquire into the matter, and afterward reported to Mr. GIFFORD that he had done so, and that Mrs. ACKERSON had advanced her price to that sum. The offer was then reported to the Board and accepted. The deed for the island was executed by the ACKERSONS on the 14th day of April last. This statement was confirmed, in a measure, by ANNA J. and MARTHA ACKERSON.

The facts established are: That the ACKERSONS sold the island to the town for $40,000, to be paid in bonds; that these bonds were actually delivered by Mr. OLIVER to the ACKERSONS; that the ACKERSONS sold two of these bonds to the German Savings Bank, at a discount of five per cent., and received the proceeds; that they returned to Mr. OLIVER $3,000 of the proceeds of the bonds; that they paid $4,000 of the bonds in part payment of a purchase by them of $4,300 for four lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. This purchase was made of Mr. JOSEPH SANTOS, and does not appear to be more than a fair price; and that they have now in their possession the remainder of $31,000 of said bonds, thus making the full amount of $40,000. That the sum of $1,900 received by the ACKERSONS has been used by them in rebuilding their house and other purposes of their own, and that none of it has been applied to any purpose connected with the transaction in question.

That Mr. OLIVER received $3,000 of the proceeds of these bonds, after the sale had been consummated, he does not deny. His defense is that it was a voluntary present after the sale was completed.

A report was submitted to the citizens, by the Subcommittee, on the paving of Boston road with Belgian pavement, from the Harlem Bridge to the Westchester road, from which it appears that it was paved in two sections. The first section cost $41,556 50. Bonds were issued for three-quarters of the amount, viz., $30,000, and assessment on the property on the line of the road, $10,389 12. The second section cost $30,258 22, for which bonds were issued for $22,000, and assessments on property, $8,258 22.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer, which was Thursday night off the South Atlantic coast, has moved slowly north-eastward, and is now apparently east of Chesapeake Bay, with rain and sleet. Brisk north-east winds prevail in the Southern and Gulf States. The barometer has fallen in Texas and Mississippi. An area of low barometer has developed in the lower Missouri Valley, with calms and light Southern winds. The barometer has fallen, and temperature risen very generally over the lower lakes and New-England, with clear weather except in the immediate Atlantic coast. Rising barometer and clearing weather are reported from California, and falling barometer from Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly and increasing cloudiness; clear weather prevail from Florida to Virginia by Saturday night; winds back to north-west with clear or clearing weather in the interior of the Middle States. Brisk north-east winds continue off the Middle and East Atlantic coast. The central area of lowest barometer moves slowly north-eastward over the Gulf Stream. Cautionary signals continue for Saturday morning at Norfolk, Cape May, New-York, New-London and Boston.

THE BONAPARTIST CAUSE.

The Election in Corsica—Manifesto of Ex-Minister Rouher.

M. ROUHER has issued the following address to the electors of Corsica:

To the Electors of Corsica:

After illegal or intentional delays, by which opinion has been defied, and public impartiality prejudiced, the decree which summons you to the vote has at last been issued.

The election now about to take place is not merely to choose between rival candidates. It derives from circumstances an exceptional character, involving questions of honor and of dignity, and is or ought to be, a verdict on particular men and on particular acts.

Indeed, since October, Corsica has been compelled to submit to disqualifying measures. An extraordinary commissioner by menace and intimidation deprived the Council General of its liberty of discussion. Several elective councils were capriciously dissolved. Persons in humble employments, public functionaries and magistrates were, in spite of long service and approved conduct, sacrificed to blind hatreds and the ambitions of the meanest kind. By measures the most august, and an unprecedented employment of military force, the Government endeavored to crush your courage and to curb your will.

The possessors of a power that is only provisional do not attempt to disguise their object. They wish to compel you to renounce your faith in a dynasty which was raised to the throne by universal suffrage, and overturned by a hateful insurrection.

About to exercise your sovereign rights, I feel confident that your suffrages, in the first instance, will be a reparation of the wrongs that have been endured, and a chastisement of the persons who inflicted them. The ballot will assert your independence, will freely express your regrets, and also your legitimate hopes.

Yes, your hopes! for as yet the nation has not pronounced on its destinies, and it is the nation alone which after so many culpable resolutions can lay the basis of constitutional right in this country.

Is it unjust to the present order of things to assert that it is productive only of uncertainty and obscurity, and that all the interests of the country are at the mercy of continental alarms? Have we not witnessed the grievous spectacle of enmities, compromises, barren endeavors, and of dangerous demagogical agitations? Sooner or later, out of such confusion and helplessness, will come the decay of all the social virtues of the country.

It would be a fatal error to look for safety in novel and temporary palliatives or in equivocal combinations. France would not by such means acquire either credit, greatness or security. The nation must perish if it has to sustain much longer the dissensions of its children. The first duty of all parties is to throw aside their opposition and their ambition—respectfully to invite the supreme decision of the national will, and then either to dissolve themselves or submit to the salutary sway of the Government that may be definitively established.

Order.—The liberty of all cannot henceforward rest on any other basis. If we still continue to disregard this great truth, we shall be painfully reminded of it by public calamities.

With convictions such as these, I appeal to your patriotism. In this struggle my name is a symbol—my candidature is that of a friend of the exile and of misfortune. It ranges itself under the protection of your political creed; and it addresses itself to the nobleness and to the loftiness of your sentiments.

(Signed) EUGENE ROUHER.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

Mr. Bright on Two Parliaments for One Kingdom.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has written the letter following to The O'DONOGHUE:

ROCHDALE, Jan. 20, 1872.

MY DEAR O'DONOGHUE: It is said some persons engaged in the canvass of the County of Kerry have spoken of me as an advocate of what is termed Home Rule in Ireland. I hope no one will venture to say anything so absurd and untrue. If it has been said by any one of any authority in the county, I will feel obliged if you contradict it. To have two representative Legislative Assemblies or Parliaments in the United Kingdom would, in my opinion, be an intolerable mischief, and I think no sensible man can wish for two within the limits of the present United Kingdom who does not wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separate from each other.

Excuse my troubling you with this. It is no duty of mine to interfere with your contest, but I do not wish to be misrepresented.

I am very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Southern Colored Convention.

ALONZO J. RANSIER, President of the Southern States Convention of Colored Men which was held in Columbia, S. C., on the 18th of October last, has, in compliance with resolutions passed by that body, called a National Convention of Colored Men, to meet in New-Orleans on Wednesday, April 10, to consider their political and material interests. Each State is entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each 20,000 colored voters.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proofs Found of Bazaine's Treason at Metz.

Bismarck's Patience with the Catholics Exhausted.

Election of a New Speaker in the British House of Commons.

Negro Retaliation for Murders by Whites in Arkansas.

An Extra Session of the Nebraska Legislature Called.

Sufferings of Travelers by the Union Pacific Railroad.

FRANCE.

Alleged Proof of Bazaine's Treason—The Purchase of Arms in America.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The *Patrie* says the Committee of the National Assembly, which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of the French fortifications and armies during the recent war, has obtained proof of Marshal BAZAINE's treachery to the Republic. The Assembly Committee on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war.

Banquet to Mr. Curtin at Nice—Prefect of the Seine—A Proposition to Make Thiers President for Life—Amnesty for Communists.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch to the *American Register* from Nice reports that Mr. CURTIN, the American Minister to Russia, was entertained at a banquet on board the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, by Commander WELLS, yesterday. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Minister. The banquet was preceded by a boat race in the harbor, and followed by a ball on board the *Shenandoah*, which was gaily decorated.

M. LEON SAY has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN. A movement is on foot in the Assembly to make THIERS President for life, and renew the Assembly by annual elections. The propositions are reported to emanate from the Left Centre. The Assembly has approved of the report of its Committee, recommending amnesty to all Communists under the rank of commissioned officer and who have committed no offense under common law.

GERMANY.

Bismarck and the Catholics—Germanizing the Polish Schools.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—In the Diet today, during the debate on an education bill, Prince BISMARCK said the Government was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but its patience was exhausted. He announced it as the policy of Prussia, hereafter, to Germanize the Polish schools, as France had Gallicized those of Elsass and Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales Thanksgiving—Irish Elections—A Speaker of the House of Commons Chosen.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Extensive preparations are making for the Thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul. A force of 1,000 men is at work daily making the necessary alterations, building staging and decorating the cathedral, which is closed to the public. Petitions have been presented to Parliament contesting the seat of Mr. NOLAN, just elected to the House from Galway. The indications are that Mr. DEASE will be successful in the Parliamentary election in Kerry. In the House of Commons, today, Right Hon. HENRY BOUVERIE BRAND, the Ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker without opposition.

DISORDER IN ARKANSAS.

Negroes Retaliating on Whites for the Murder of Their Relatives.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Memphis says that serious trouble is anticipated in Pope County, Arkansas. A day or two ago a negro was killed by two white men, they claiming that he had threatened their lives. In retaliation, the father of the negro shot and killed an old man named TUCKER, declaring that TUCKER caused the murder of his son. The negroes then, fearing they would be arrested for the murder of TUCKER, armed themselves, and assembled in large numbers, defying the civil authorities. A gentleman named REYNOLDS, who arrived from Chicot County yesterday, says the Governor's Guards have, in a measure, maintained order since the departure of the Federal troops. Of the persons accused of murdering the three white men but one has been arrested, and he was immediately discharged, no one daring to appear against him.

NEBRASKA.

An Extra Session of the Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—Gov. JAMES, who has been acting Governor since the impeachment of Gov. BUTLER, went East yesterday. G. S. HASCALL, President of the Senate, left for the capital yesterday, and today issued a proclamation as Acting Governor, convening the State Legislature. The call is made among other things for the purpose of taking action as to when any of the State offices shall be vacant, and the manner of filling the same; and the investigation of the official conduct of any officer, and if deemed expedient, their impeachment. It is claimed that this is sharp practice, and that the intention is to impeach the absent Governor, in which case HASCALL would become Acting Governor. The Legislature is called for Feb. 15. Gov. JAMES will probably return in two or three days.

SNOW-BOUND TRAVELERS.

Perils of the Union Pacific—Scarcity and Bad Quality of the Food Supplied to Delayed Passengers.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—Six passenger-trains from the East arrived at Rawlins Station this afternoon, the first having been twenty-two days from Omaha. Some of the passengers report that frequently between the stations those who had no provisions of their own were compelled to live on crackers and cheese, the Railroad Company alleging they had nothing else. An indignation meeting of passengers was held while snow-bound between Rock Creek and Wilcox. Many of the passengers had volunteered to shovel the snow, but protested against the character of the provisions as being unwholesome and insufficient. In response to a telegram to the Superintendent at Laramie, he ordered the distribution of the supplies in the express car belonging to a party of eastern railroad men bound east at Green River. The passengers are bitter in denouncing the management of the road. Sickness has broken out in several passenger-cars. Second-class passengers are suffering to some extent from want of food. This statement is signed by ADAM AULBACH and some dozen other passengers. Reports from other stations indicate that the portion of the road lately passed over is in about as bad a condition as before.

Garroters Rob a Man and Lay Him Across a Railroad Track.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 8.—MORTON J. CARPENTER, of Texas, was knocked down by three men last night in East Liberty-street and robbed of $700. He was then placed on a railroad track, but he recovered his senses before a train passed over the spot.

Gen. Anderson's Remains.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 9.—Mr. LARZ ANDERSON arrived here, this morning, to take charge of his brother's remains and convey them to West Point. They will probably leave here next Monday.

THE CANALS.

The Canal Appraisers' Act—Deficiencies at Albany—Reign of the "Ring."

Several days since we took occasion to lay before our readers and the public at large some facts in respect to an act, passed in 1870, conferring additional and extraordinary powers upon the Board of Canal Appraisers. Amid the multiplied instances of the law-making authority perverted in the interests of the various Rings organized for the plunder of the State, this was a matter that had escaped observation. Indeed, the circumstances had only come to our knowledge quite recently, and we knew that the public was as ignorant on the subject as we had ourselves been, up to the time our information was received. We therefore made no delay in preferring our exposition, and in calling upon the Legislature to apply the proper remedy.

We have noticed that Mr. FORT, the Chairman of the Canal Committee in the Assembly, some two weeks since, introduced a bill in that body to repeal the acts of 1870 and 1871. The bill was referred to Street Committee, but it slumbers. In our opinion the case was one which demanded, and would justify the speediest action on the part of the Legislature. We have no distrust of Mr. FORT. We have no reason to doubt that he is an earnest Reformer, and that he will distinguish himself as such in the course of the present session. But we feel impatient about this measure of repeal, and should rejoice to see the Legislature roused up to a due sense of its responsibility in the premises. To expunge the laws in question, so liable to be applied to bad purposes, from the statute books, would be a work of merit in itself, and would furnish satisfactory evidence that this Legislature might be relied on to inaugurate the era of purgation and reform.

The charges that we have made touching the extent to which the Canal Appraisers are involving the State derive corroboration from later intelligence from Albany. We are astounded to learn that deficiencies have been ascertained, for which provision is to be made, in addition to the ordinary civil list, of over *six millions of dollars!* We are *not* surprised to find that the sum needed to pay up the awards for claims adjusted by the Canal Appraisers and the Canal Board amounts to *seven hundred thousand dollars*—$400,000 for the former and $300,000 for the latter. It does not yet appear what portion of the latter consists of awards that have been appealed from the Appraisers to the Canal Board. Perhaps they do not change character by the transfer.

Can our readers—can the lawyers engaged in the lucrative practice of prosecuting obsolete and abandoned canal claims before the Appraisers, on shares, inform us how it happens that, at this late period, this enormous mass of claims should lie against the State at all? Is there to be no period of time, no millenial day, when the State shall have settled up, paid up, and cleared off that entire class of liabilities, which the Board of Appraisers was created to adjust? Why, it would appear not. On the contrary, instead of coming to an end, and showing a balanced account in this department of the State adminstration, these claims, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts to sweep them away and extinguish them forever, swell annually into more colossal dimensions. Each recurring fiscal year reveals another Pelion behind an Ossa, rearing its crest heavenward, and frowning upon the hinds below, who are only regarded as fit subjects for taxation and extortion.

But it is not entirely with this matter of a deficiency of *four hundred thousand dollars* that we have to deal at present. Former Legislatures have been endeavoring to keep pace with these frightful outgoes by liberal appropriations to meet them as they accrued. Chapter 709 of the laws of 1870 appropriates an unexpended balance of some previous appropriation for other purposes, for the payment of awards made by the Canal Appraisers. We stop to marvel that there should have been an unexpended balance in the Treasury of any description, but it is plain to see why it was passed over to the Canal Appraisers. It went where it was most wanted, and where it was sure not to remain an "unexpended balance" long. Chapter 768, same year, provides for the levy of a State tax of seven-eighths of a mill upon the real and personal valuation of the State, to create a fund out of which these awards are to be paid. What sum is thus produced, we have as yet no means of knowing. It was doubtless intended to be productive enough to meet all demands against it, legitimate and illegitimate, under the general and sweeping act of 1870. For the payment of Canal Appraisers' awards in 1868, the sum of $379,366 94 was appropriated; and for 1869, a like appropriation of over $531,000 was made to meet the awards of the Canal Appraisers and the Canal Board. And now it turns out that there is a deficiency to be provided for, for these purposes, of *seven hundred thousand dollars* more!

These figures are overwhelming. They more than justify the worst apprehensions that we expressed when on this topic the other day. They call loudly for the most stringent measures of reform that the Legislature can devise, and they cry for prompt action.

Six millions of deficiencies at the State capital tells a sad story of the operations and depredations of the Canal "Ring," and of the laxity of legislation by the partners and auxiliaries of that newly-engendered power in the State holding seats in the Senate and Assembly. For seven or eight years, at least, this stupendous system of pillage and spoliation has been progressing in our midst. Tammany Hall and the Canal "Rings," in an unholy alliance, have sucked the public treasuries of the City and State more effectually than an invading army could have done. In the commercial Metropolis the populace can point out the individuals, as they roll along in their costly carriages through the streets, who have become millionaires by robbing the City coffers—by forgeries and frauds and crimes of every degree. In the interior, along the line of the canal, the duplicated millionaires, made such by claim allowances and stolen benefits under canal contracts, favorably or corruptly construed, are as easily and familiarly designated. Under the malign influences thus infecting the whole atmosphere and undermining the public morals, corruption has found its way into a hundred minor and subordinate channels. The holders of public trusts on all sides turn up derelict. Statesmanship is baffled by the number, the ramifications, the turpitude of the delinquencies disclosed. Intelligent and reflecting men begin to whisper to each other in anxious inquiries: "Is the republican system a failure?" "Is the theory of popular sovereignty a delusion?"

In answer, we are prepared to exclaim with the heroic LAWRENCE: "Don't give up the ship!" Let us organize reform with the stern resolution not to surrender, not to be discouraged, and *not to be cheated.* We believe there is a way out of the labyrinth in which we find ourselves involved, and we mean to find it. All men are not corrupted, nor is society so thoroughly demoralized that we cannot, under the new inspiration which the emergency demands, summon the people to the rescue of their imperiled interests and institutions.

THE WATER-METER JOB.

Mr. Navarro's Claim for $283,500—A Protest that is To Be Laid Before the Board of Audit Today—How Water-Meters were Tested by the Ring.

The claim of Mr. JOSE F. DE NAVARRO for $283,500, alleged to be due from the City for 4,050 water-meters furnished by the company of which he is the President, but of which the "Boss" is said to be the ruling spirit, has again directed attention to the water-job, and some curious facts have been brought to light in this connection. At the meeting of the Board of Audit today, the following will be laid before that body:

NO. 64 WEST TENTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 8, 1872.

To the Board of Audit of the City of New-York, or whom it may concern:

PROTEST.—I, JAMES COCHRANE, citizen and taxpayer, do hereby solemnly swear and protest against a claim in favor of JOSE F. NAVARRO for brass water-meters for the sum of $285,500, and I hereby forbid the payment of that claim on the grounds: First, of frauds in the trials and procuring of the contract; second, of the poisonous qualities of the materials of which the meters are constructed; third, of the cost, which is at least three times that a better meter can be furnished for; fourth, that the only trials had were in secret.
JAMES COCHRANE.

The reason of this action on the part of Mr. COCHRANE is that the adoption of this meter by the Commissioner of Public Works was unwarranted, and that the claim set up is not therefore a just one. The whole story in the case is here given, although a portion of it has before been alluded to in the TIMES.

In 1870 the Legislature passed an act giving TWEED, as Commissioner of Public Works, the power of selecting water-meters to be placed on all buildings where Croton water was used except dwelling houses. Accordingly, TWEED advertised for all inventors of meters to send them to the pipe-yard at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, where an alleged test of the different meters submitted took place, lasting from day to day from the 3d of October to the 23d of November. For the purpose of the test TWEED caused to be erected two tanks holding about 10,000 gallons each, with costly pipes and other fixtures. The understanding was that the test was to be strictly impartial for the sole purpose of ascertaining the best meter, yet, it is alleged, no fair trials were held, and that the result was not made public as promised.

Mr. COCHRANE asserts that the meter patented by him was manipulated, and it was so bunglingly done as to at once prove the fact. It was placed, on Saturday night, in a room supposed to be locked and kept closed during the progress of the tests, and on Monday, when it was examined, the register marked 2,000 gallons of water as having passed through it, more than the actual quantity of water to be measured, thus conclusively showing that the machine had been tampered with. COCHRANE, it seems, protested against such an absurdity being placed upon record, and showed the impossibility of the performance of such a feat. J. JOHNSON, the engineer in charge, reluctantly allowed a second trial, and this time it is claimed the metre registered with exactness, furnishing further proof that it had been manipulated, and that the tests were not made in good faith. JOHNSON then, it is said, wished to have the record of both tests set aside, and give the metre another trial at a future day, but the owner of it insisted upon the preservation of the record. The entire list, it is alleged, was a very superficial one, and in no way calculated to determine anything satisfactory of the merits of the respective meters. Two essential qualities of a good meter are accuracy of measurement and durability, and a cursory trial of one day, to which many of the meters presented were subjected, is not sufficient to decide either of these points.

The trials were represented to be public, and yet, during a portion of the time they were in progress, a notice was conspicuously posted requesting gentlemen taking notes of the experiments not to make them public. At the close of the tests no official record of them was given to the public, and none of the meters tried were adopted; but shortly after a meter called the Moore meter was submitted to a private nominal test, and immediately approved by TWEED, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that the knowledge gained in the legitimate testing was useful to the maker of this meter.

From the complicated and delicate mechanism of these metres, they are not likely to endure practical use, besides which they cost $70 each, nearly four times the cost of other meters. The Ring meter, besides, is made wholly of brass, which is dangerous to health on account of the poisonous solutions thereby introduced into the water. It is charged that none of the meters were tested to measure water as slowly as one gallon per hour, the first essential of a practical meter, and it is said by experts that none yet invented can measure at this ratio after the wear of a single year.

The contract for supplying the meter, against paying for which Mr. COCHRANE protests, was made between TWEED and Mr. NAVARRO, as owner of the patent. Ten thousand were to be finished at $70 each, property-owners paying the costs, and a lien on the property securing payment. Until recently, it is understood, they were manufactured by the Hydraulic Machine Company at the rate of about one hundred a day. Only 4,050 have thus far been delivered. The contract with NAVARRO is on file in the Department of Public Works. It is dated Aug. 22, 1871, and requires 10,000 water-meters to be furnished on or before July 1, 1872. The contract was "signed in presence of ALEX. FREAR," and approved by EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer. The fate of this Ring job will be watched with interest.

THE CRESSKILL MURDER.

The Inquest Yesterday—The Watch Pawned by Avery Identified as the Murdered Man's—The Verdict and Committal of the Prisoner.

The inquest upon the body of JACOB ERB, who was killed at Cresskill, N. J., on Tuesday morning, was held yesterday at the depot of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey at Cresskill. Coroner WESTERVELT conducted the investigation. The excitement growing out of the reports of the murder drew a large crowd of people to the depot and the proceedings before the Coroner were watched with deep interest.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. ERB.

The first witness called was MATILDA ERB, the wife of the deceased. Her testimony related principally to the watch owned by the deceased, which had been pawned by the prisoner, AVERY, in New-York, and upon the identification of which depended in a great degree the proof of guilt against AVERY. She said: My husband exchanged watches some time ago with another man, when he got the watch found in New-York; I have worn it and am able to swear to it as the watch owned by my husband; about one year ago he had it repaired in New-York; I recognize the chain also; I saw my husband take the watch and chain when he went to the barn on Tuesday morning. The witness described minutely the swivel attached to the chain.

TESTIMONY OF CONSTABLE VANDERBECK.

JOHN B. VANDERBECK, constable of Englewood, testified that he and Officer DUNN arrested JOHN AVERY in New-York; the prisoner went ahead with Officer DUNN; he dropped a ten-cent stamp which he picked up; he then dropped a small piece of paper; I picked that up and showed it to Mr. HILL; he said it was a pawn-ticket; I saw AVERY drop it; we took him to the Station-house; while we were on the way he was all the time feeling in his pocket; I gave the pawn-ticket to Mr. HILL at the Station-house.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE HILL.

WILLIAM H. HILL, a detective of Englewood, who was the principal officer concerned in tracing AVERY and securing his arrest, testified: I took the pawn-ticket dropped by AVERY and took it to the pawnbroker whose name was on it; he said there was $8 25 due upon it; he said he could identify the man who left it there on the day preceding; the pawnbroker's name is MOSES LEVI; I told Officer DUNN to take him up to the Station-house to see if he could identify AVERY; I then went to Mr. CLARK's store, and upon returning to the Station-house found that LEVY had positively identified the prisoner as the man who left his watch at his place; Mr. CLARK identified the watch as the one worn by the deceased.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. CLARK.

JAMES W. CLARK, nephew of ERB's employer, deposed: I found ERB leaning on his arm at the stable-window; I said, "JACOB, who has done this?" he said, "Let me see; let me see;" I saw drops of blood on the floor of the stable and on the front side of the stable in the passage-way; I saw the club and the bar of iron; the club was standing in the passage-way; the bar was lying on the floor; I did not at the time see marks of blood on the iron; I think ERB was not hurt in the stable; I did not see ERB make any motion when I asked him if he was hurt by the horses; I told him, "MATILDA is holding you; he seemed to know what I said, but he made no reply; I do not know that any bad feeling existed between ERB and AVERY; I never knew the horses to kick.

TESTIMONY OF DR. PIERSON AND OTHERS.

The testimony of Dr. PIERSON, who attended the wounded man, was read to the jury. The doctor's statement, which was made before the Coroner, on Tuesday, is as follows: I found the bone of the nose fractured; on removing the scalp I found a quantity of blood under it; I also found a fracture of the skull three inches in length; the wound was evidently caused by a blunt instrument; I do not think that it could have resulted from a kick by a horse; the wound might have been inflicted by an iron bar similar to the one that was shown to me; I have examined the bar and have found what I believe to be blood upon it.

Dr. JOHN J. HARING testified: I found pools of blood on the floor of the stable; a blood-stained hat was lying on the floor; the blood upon the hat and upon the floor seemed to be fresh.

JOHN C. BANTA, a constable of Cresskill, took the boots which AVERY wore when arrested, and compared them with the footprints in the snow near the barn and on the way to the depot. They were found to correspond exactly.

The case was given to the jury, and after fifteen minutes' deliberation a verdict was returned as follows:

THE VERDICT.

"We, the jurors, impaneled in the case of JACOB ERB deceased, do say, upon our oaths, that the said JACOB ERB came to his death on the 6th day of February, 1872, in the township of Palisade, in the County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, by a fracture of the skull caused by a blow or blows on the head and face, and that in our opinion said blows were inflicted by an iron bar by JOHN AVERY, late of the township of Palisade."

The prisoner AVERY was ordered to be committed to the County Jail at Hackensack to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets in April next. The trial, if an indictment is found, will take place before Judge BEDLE.

Coroner WESTERVELT, for some reason, failed to call a man who is said to be an important witness in the case. This man is the village blacksmith, from whom, it is reported, AVERY bought the bar of iron with which he committed the murder.

OUR VITAL STATISTICS.

A system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, similar to that in force in England and Ireland, is the only effectual remedy for securing a correct record of our vital statistics; and this record should not be confined to New-York City, but should extend to the whole State. If it be desirable to obtain a proper registration for this City, it is equally desirable for the other cities, towns and rural districts within the State. The utter failure of our present system of registration as regards births and marriages is admitted by the authorities themselves, and any plan which would be an improvement on our defective system should receive careful consideration, with a view to its adoption. When the bill for the registration of births, deaths and marriages was before the House of Commons in 1862 and 1863, much discussion took place as to who should be selected for carrying out the provisions of the act, and also as to the number of districts into which the country should be divided. Sir ROBERT PEEL, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, brought in a bill making each Police station a registrar's district, and appointing each sub-inspector a superintendent registrar. His plan was violently opposed by the medical profession and by the Irish Poor-law Clerks, and Sir ROBERT PEEL eventually withdrew the bill, and the following session, in 1863, he introduced another bill, dividing the country into 163 superintendent districts, corresponding to the Poor-law Unions in Ireland, and making each dispensary district a registrar's district. The clerks of the respective Poor-law Unions were to be the superintendent registrars, and the medical officers of the respective dispensaries the registrars. If they declined the office, the Poor-law Board had the power to appoint a proper person. This bill passed into law, and on the 1st of January, 1864, the Registration act went into force in Ireland, which act, in all its essential points, is exactly similar to the act in force in England. The system in Ireland, in brief, is as follows: A central or head office in Dublin, 163 superintendents' districts and 719 registrars' districts, averaging nearly five to each superintendent's district. All births, deaths and Roman Catholic marriages, (a separate registration of Protestant marriages had been in force since 1845,) occurring in the registrar's district, are registered by him in books specially provided for that purpose. Some one present at the birth, or the father of the child, is bound to attend at the registrar's office, who, after recording the necessary particulars, requires the informant to sign the register. A similar plan is adopted as regards deaths, some one present at death, the occupier of the house, or, failing these, any one having a knowledge of the circumstances, being required to attend at the registrar's office. As regards marriages, blank certificates are supplied to the Roman Catholic clergymen, and the husband is liable to a penalty of £10 for failing to send a certificate of his marriage to the registrar. Births cannot be registered by the registrar, if the child be over three months old at the time of registration, except the defaulter makes a declaration of the facts before the superintendent registrar; and if such declaration be not made within six months from the date of birth, no registration can take place at all. There is no limit of time for registering deaths or marriages. Four times a year, at the expiration of every quarter, the registrar transmits to the superintendent registrar of his district a true copy of all entries for the previous quarter, duly verified. The superintendent compares the copies with the original, corrects, if necessary, and then transmits them to the Registrar-General's office, in Dublin, where they are carefully examined and preserved. Each registration-book is made to contain 500 entries, and when it is filled the registrar delivers it to the superintendent, who makes an alphabetical index to the various entries, and deposits the books in a fire-proof closet, where they are kept for future reference. The registrar is paid from the local rate, one shilling for each birth and death, and sixpence for each marriage registered by him, and the superintendent registrar is paid by the State, twopence for each entry in the registration books. He is also entitled to fees for certificates.

Dublin is divided into seven registration districts, and as the births, deaths and marriages do not average more than 20,000 annually, the registrars' fees do not exceed £900 or $4,500 yearly. This sum, it must be admitted, is not excessive, considering the importance of the information secured by its outlay. The registrars being paid officers of the Board, the additional fees from the Registration act fully compensate them for the increased labor, as only a few hours each day are occupied in the performance of the duties. Why could not a similar plan be put in force here? Why not divide the City into registration districts, either by wards or Police districts. The Police precincts, or rather the Police Surgeons' districts, seem the most desirable, as the Station-houses could be used for registration offices, without any increased expense for rent to the City, and the Police Surgeons, already paid officers of the City, with good salaries and sinecure positions, would find no trouble in performing the duties of registrars, receiving, of course, a fee for each entry. The details of this plan need not be elaborated here, the heads of the Department in Mott-street being quite capable of devising proper rules for putting such a plan into execution. The total annual number of births, deaths and marriages in the City may be estimated at 70,000, in round numbers, and a proper system of registration, such we have suggested, should not cost more than $35,000 per annum.

The compulsory vaccination materially assists the registration of births in Ireland, especially as a large per centage of the population are vaccinated by the registrars. When the birth of a child is registered the registrar hands a notice to the informant, requiring him or her to have the child vaccinated before it is six months old, placing at the same time a number on the face of the notice corresponding to that opposite the child's name on the register of births. The informant is requested to preserve the notice and to bring or send it back when the child comes to be vaccinated. If, then, an infant is produced for vaccination without the person in charge of it having the vaccination notice, the probability is that the birth of the child has not been registered, and and if such be the case, steps are at once taken to remedy it. Again, if the child be vaccinated by a medical practitioner other than the registrar, the person vaccinating is required to send a certificate if the vaccination be successful, to the registrar, who on its receipt is able to see whether the child had been registered, and if not, he at once notifies the parent or parents to attend at his office to register the birth. The registrar generally has a good local knowledge, and by summoning defaulters, negligent persons have been taught that they cannot evade the law, and the result is, that in most districts in Ireland, very few cases escape registration. There are some districts, of course, where owing to the carelessness of the registrar, a large number of births, deaths and marriages are not registered, but on the whole the majority of the people here see the importance of the system, and they willingly comply with the law. Owing to the opposition of some Roman Catholic clergymen the registration of marriages is not as effectual as it should be in some of the rural districts. The suggestions and information contained in this article and in the one which appeared in the TIMES of the 3d inst., may possibly be of some use in assisting the Register of Records in devising some more effectual registration system than the one which exists at present.

An Ex-Rebel General Assaulted by a Car-Conductor.

The "Davis scandal," which created such a sensation at the time of its publication, was unpleasantly revived the other day. The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* narrates the incident: "Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, well known as a Confederate commander during the late war, got aboard the Huntsville-bound train at Chattanooga, and at first intended to take a berth in the sleeping-coach, but after ascertaining that it was in the charge of Conductor TRICE, who had made the statement which compromised Mr. DAVIS' moral standing so seriously, several weeks ago he went into the ladies' coach. Not far from Huntsville Gen. MAURY entered the sleeping-car, approached TRICE and asked him if he was the man who originated 'those damnable lies about Mr. DAVIS.' TRICE replied, in substance, that he was 'the man who had told the truth about the affair.' Gen. MAURY then denounced him as a liar, whereupon TRICE seized a poker, knocked him down, and beat him so badly that it was at first supposed he was fatally injured. At last accounts, however, Gen. MAURY was doing well, and was not considered in any danger. We state the circumstances as they were detailed to us, and do not vouch for their entire accuracy."

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

Four Congressional and Assembly Committees of Investigation.

The Custom-House, the Superintendent Miller, the Senator Wood and the Pacific Mail Examinations in Progress—First Day's Session of the Latter Committee.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Two Witnesses Examined Yesterday—Alleged Unwarrantable Seizure of Books—The Appraiser's Sale.

The Senate Committee on Retrenchment resumed its labors yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel precisely at 10 o'clock, Senator BUCKINGHAM presiding.

WM. WHITESIDE, of the firm of WHITESIDE BROS., importers and manufacturers of linen, said: We have been in business since 1858. On one occasion our house had to suffer from the seizure of its books and papers here and in Orange County, the officers being LEWIS J. DENT, D. J. CROWLEY and others. The parties who came from the Custom-house acted in a theatrical and offensive manner, and stuffed all the books and papers into their pockets without giving any receipt for them. I gave up the books under protest, and warned them that I would take legal proceedings for the outrage. The seizure was made by Deputy Collector CLARKE on an affidavit of LEWIS JONES. I was at a loss to understand how they made out a charge against me, though Mr. CLARKE, in an insolent air, said my affairs were all wrong. I ascertained from two of my neighbors who were similarly treated that they paid two sums of $500 and $2,000 as bribes to JOHN KAUSKI, with the knowledge of Mr. KIRK, and they had no doubt but with the cognizance of Deputy Collector CLARKE also. The money was paid in greenbacks to KAUSKI. I consider that I suffered injury to the amount of $100,000 by the seizure of my books. Prior to the seizure I had no opportunity to explain any discrepancies, and I would have given an explanation if the Collector intimated it was desirable. I never had any trouble in my business before or since.

To Senator Bayard—I had a conversation with the Collector, and he informed me it was a very hard case on me. Since then my lawyer gave me to understand the suit would be discontinued. Even if Mr. CLARKE's charges of undervaluation were true, the loss to the Government would be about $274. I got no opportunity of explanation, but was sued for $100,000, although in reality my invoices showed I overpaid instead of underpaid. I don't like to mention the names of the merchants I have referred to, as the statement was made in confidence, and its disclosure would subject them to great annoyance in their business.

Senator Casserly—A system of terrorism like this should be exposed and the names given.

Senator Howe—I think so; but I warn you, the case will not stop there.

Senator Casserly—Considering you are in the majority of four and I am in the minority of two, that menace is wholly gratuitous and uncalled for.

Witness continued—My private papers and correspondence were carried off. They went all through my safes, and made a clean sweep. My papers were never returned.

To the Chairman—I consider no rules or treatment too severe in case of fraud, but I think great precaution should be taken before charging a respectable merchant with being a forger, in the first place, a smuggler in the second place and a perjurer in the third place.

To Senator Casserly—A fraudulent importer would be very likely to destroy the evidence of his guilt. When the papers of an honest merchant are seized it is practically treating him as a smuggler and a rogue. The Collector told me he had desired the District-Attorney to stop the proceedings in my case.

To Senator Pratt—Our business was almost entirely suspended while our goods were seized. They did not leave us even a record of the prices of goods, so that it was difficult for us to sell.

GEORGE B. SCHAFER testified: Some eighteen months ago, when I was Special Agent of the Treasury, I called at the public store to see the goods auctioned off under the Appraiser's sale. I was refused permission to see the goods, and telegraphed to Secretary BOUTWELL, when the order was immediately given to admit me. The goods were so piled up that the public could not ascertain what their character was. Some boxes supposed to contain different descriptions of goods were filled with straw, and others contained more valuable goods than the catalogue indicated. I reported to Secretary BOUTWELL that the goods were not as described in the catalogue. The opportunities for fraud under this system were abundant and easy, but I don't know if any improvement has since taken place.

To Senator Howe—The public can enter the stores two days before the sale and inspect the goods. If a liquor-dealer asked to have the quality of a cask tested, it is probable it would be done. I am not prepared to say the public are refused an opportunity of inspection by the officers.

EVENING SESSION.

Several communications were read by the Secretary from merchants and importers in regard to the evidence of witnesses given during the investigation. Among others, a lengthened correspondence between Col. HOWE and District-Attorney DAVIS, in relation to the allegation said to have been made by Mr. HOYT that Mr. HOWE offered to settle the charge made against Mr. COOPER for a consideration of $1,000. An animated discussion ensued, Messrs. CASSERLY and BAYARD contending that there was a misapprehension of the facts stated by Mr. HOYT. Finally, the subject dropped, the Committee seeming satisfied that nothing was proved or said against the probity of Col. HOWE. On motion of Mr. BAYARD the Committee adjourned, to meet at Washington on Monday week.

THE INSURANCE BUREAU.

Fourth Day's Session of the Legislative Insurance Committee—Marked Reluctance of Insurance Officers to Testify—A Remarkable Bill to the Hope Mutual Company.

The fourth day's session of the Legislative insurance investigation was held yesterday. Hon. F. W. TOBEY, the Chairman, and Hons. J. H. BABCOCK and D. C. AIKENS, the other members of the Subcommittee, after a brief consultation, decided hereafter to hold the sessions in Underwriter's Hall, on Broadway.

MR. EZRA WHITE RECALLED.

The session opened by recalling and re-examining Mr. EZRA WHITE, one of the Trustees of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. He stated that the testimonial to Mr. MILLER was not signed by any of the English companies, simply because it was not presented to them. Witness would have signed it if he had been given an opportunity to do so.

TESTIMONY OF MR. C. J. MARTIN.

Mr. CHARLES J. MARTIN, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company, was examined by Mr. MILLER, and said that they had an examination, and paid $250 for it. This was subsequent to the great Chicago fire. Mr. ELDREDGE assisted Mr. MILLER in this examination, for which no charge was ever made, but the Company expected that a bill for the same would be rendered. He had been in the business thirty-nine years. The second examination of the company took place under Mr. MILLER, at the witness' request and by advice of the witness' counsel. He knew of no reason why any sound company should in any degree fear Mr. MILLER. The testimonial was brought to him long after the exposure of the Tammany frauds, and he signed it without any fear of the result.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE ELLIOT.

Mr. GEORGE ELLIOT, late President of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, said that this company was examined by Messrs. SOUTHWICK and ELDREDGE, and $500 was paid for it by check, of which this is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE
ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 28th April, 1871.
No. 1,963.
National Shoe and Leather Bank, pay to the order of ——— five hundred 00-100 ——— dollars.
$500. SAM. BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
[No indorsement.]

The check was handed to Mr. SOUTHWICK just in that condition; witness never drew such a check before; he did not remember if Mr. SOUTHWICK asked him to have it drawn in that way; at the time they had an impairment of capital, about $7,000; he considered the charge exorbitant, and thought $300 would have been enough, but never complained of it to Mr. MILLER, as he was told that the best he could do about it was to pay it.

His actuary first spoke to him about what should be paid, and said that Mr. SOUTHWICK told him that $500 was the usual sum for such service; he was not positive about the examination occupying only six days; he would not swear it did not occupy less than six weeks—or a month; he should think it could be done in three days; witness was not an actuary, not much of an accountant, and never made up any estimate, or ratio, or mortality tables, &c.; he only judged from what he saw actuaries do; he didn't know that the books were all written up when the examiners came; witness was surprised when he saw the check; was paid without any indorsement; he did not understand that, for he never thought such was the custom with banks; Mr. ENGLISH came to see him since this examination commenced, and told him he had a subpœna for witness to attend; there never was any other check drawn for Mr. SOUTHWICK.

TESTIMONY OF DR. LAMBERT.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, said that this Company was examined in May, 1871, by Mr. ELDREDGE; he was there about seven days, during the ordinary business hours; they paid nothing, never were asked anything, and there were no expenses charged; they never knew what charge was usual, but on asking Mr. BARNES, he said it should cost the expenses—some $10 or so.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER—We have been attacked by several insurance papers, and have had several insurance editors attempt to extort money from us; I know the person present who is known under the name of ENGLISH; I wish to state to the Committee that the person who served the subpœna upon me, told me that this ENGLISH took the Deputy Sergeant-at-arms into a room and demanded and ascertained the names of the persons who were to be subpœnaed.

TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

Mr. MILLER—Mr. Chairman, this is not the first instance of the kind. I am credibly informed that Mr. BARNES has prevented subpœnas that had been issued by this Company from being served. While I concede to Mr. BARNES all the privileges of a counsel to this Committee, I want to know whether he has any authority or right to countermand the orders of the Committee without their direction. I am ready to put a witness on the stand to show these facts this minute.

Mr. BARNES—I also have heard that some of the important witnesses for whom subpœnas have been issued have gone out of town, and out of the State, and it seems as though, all at once, when these gentlemen are about to be notified, they suddenly have urgent business elsewhere. But I respectfully submit, that as counsel of this committee, I have a right to know who the witnesses are.

THE CHAIRMAN—Let it be most distinctly understood that every subpœna must and shall be served, and I warn any and every one that the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot be interfered with. We propose to call any and every person that is likely to know anything about this matter; we'll summon the whole City, if necessary, to sift this matter thoroughly. Let this be plainly understood, now, by everybody. Hereafter, Mr. BARNES will have the sole charge of issuing subpœnas.

Mr. J. J. BERNE, Superintendent of the Andes Fire Insurance Company, impatiently said that he did not know why he was called upon, for he had nothing to testify; he never knew anything against Mr. MILLER; only knew that he had examined the Company last November; he heard that a Mr. SICKLES was the Commissioner who assisted in the examination, and was told by the officers of the Company that $300 was paid to Mr. SICKLES; he had never seen Mr. SICKLES nor Mr. MILLER, excepting the latter at this examination; he believed in the policy of examining the companies, and thought that the actual expenses should be paid.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

A recess was taken at this stage of the proceedings. The Chairman remarked in reference to the absence of certain witnesses that the Committee should not, and would not be baffled by any such manœuvres on the part of insurance men, and, that if necessary, absent or recusant witnesses would be arrested and taken to Albany and their cases submitted to the pleasure of the Legislature.

A REMARKABLE BILL.

Among the documents in the possession of the Committee is a copy of the bill rendered by DAVID ROWLAND to Mr. HENRY A. JONES, President of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. JONES acknowledged that it was substantially a correct copy, but hesitated and appeared to be exceedingly uneasy under the ensuing cross-examination. His memory was so poor that he could not recollect names—not even the name of his own company's Secretary. The Committee directed him to refresh his memory and find the original bill and send it in. The following is the copy of the bill:

HENRY A. JONES, of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company,
To DAVID ROWLAND, Dr.

To cash paid R. A. Southwick, for examination of Company	$1,000
To cash paid Geo. W. Miller, in person, for aid in passage of his bill	500
To cash paid disbursements in and about amendments to charter and passage of bill	940
	20
	$2,460
To services rendered	500
	$2,960

No witnesses were in attendance in the afternoon, and the Committee, after waiting until 3 o'clock, adjourned to meet in Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway, at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

The Charges Against Mr. Stockwell, the President of the Company—Investigation Before the Committee of the Assembly.

The Assembly Committee appointed to investigate the charges of misconduct and illegal practices made against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, held their first session this morning, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Committee is composed of Messrs. F. A. ALBERGER, Chairman; Thomas C. Green, L. W. Judd, John F. Snyder, Conrad Geib, T. Campbell, and Geo. C. Bennett. The investigation is made upon a petition presented to the Legislature by NEWTON LAYMEN, a stockholder in the Company, who charges as follows:

THE PETITION.

* * * That your petitioner fully believes and stands ready to prove to the satisfaction of your honorable body or of any committee that you may charge with the duty of making due investigation, that the said A. B. STOCKWELL, the President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, by virtue of his opportunities and advantages as President, and in derogation of the rights of this petitioner and other stockholders, is engaged in speculations upon the stock of the Company, and that for purposes of such speculations he is making an improper use of the funds of said Company. That your petitioner fully believes and can prove that in furtherance of these speculations, the said A. B. STOCKWELL has purchased, and is in the habit of purchasing the stock of this Company through different brokers, and that by collusion with these brokers he lends them the Company's funds to an amount within five (5) per cent. of the market value of the stocks so purchased, taking these stocks as collateral; and that your petitioner verily believes, from the information in his power, that there have been transactions of this nature to the amount of several millions of money. That your petitioner regards this action as endangering the rights of the stockholders, and putting in peril the property of the Company, and that unless immediate and thorough action is taken, incalculable loss and damage may befall the property of the Company; and your petitioner respectfully prays that a committee be sent to New-York to investigate the facts herein specified, to the end that justice may be done to him and the other stockholders of the Company.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOCKWOOD.

The first witness examined was Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, who testified that he is a banker and stock and share dealer doing business in Wall-street, and is also a director in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and also Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. ALDEN B. STOCKWELL is the President of the Company. Witness stated that his firm had been in the habit of buying and selling stocks for Mr. STOCKWELL, and have bought and sold Pacific Mail stock for him since November last. It is customary for their firm to operate, buy and sell stock for customers, upon margins. The firm have no special arrangement with Mr. STOCKWELL in reference to holding stocks. Their house has recently had large transactions in stocks for Mr. STOCKWELL. Witness said that perhaps he had bought or sold for him about one thousand shares of Pacific Mail stock. He had not been in the habit of dealing in Pacific Mail stock for Mr. STOCKWELL prior to his becoming President of the Company. Mr. STOCKWELL had operated for a rise in the stock, and had left the stock with him as collateral. He knew nothing of Mr. LAYMEN, except that 500 shares were transferred to him on the books of the Company shortly previous to the charges made by him. The stock has not been reduced in value since LAYMEN bought. He did not know of any combination between the Directors of the Company to enhance or depreciate the value of the stock. Does not know of the Company's funds being used in stock operations. Mr. STOCKWELL has bought stock on speculation purely. His management of the Company has enhanced the value of the stock on the market.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SMITH.

JAMES D. SMITH, a banker and broker, testified that he is a Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and is a member of the Executive Committee; the Company held about one and a quarter millions of United States stock when the present Directors took possession; about half a million of this stock was sold; I have bought and sold Pacific Mail stock on account of Mr. STOCKWELL; the stock bought for Mr. STOCKWELL was on the usual terms; no special arrangement was made; the Company now hold 27,000 shares which have never been issued, reducing the capital by $3,000,000; I have bought stock of the Pacific Mail since I have been director; I think 17,000 shares are now in my name; there was a combination formed to buy stock of the Company before the election; I do not know of any combination of the directors to depreciate the value of the Pacific Mail stock since November; Mr. STOCKWELL has greatly enhanced the value of the stock by his operations; never heard of Mr. LAYMEN, and do not know him; we borrowed at one time $100,000 of the Pacific Mail Company, which was repaid, and on another occasion we borrowed $200,000; the security was Lake Shore stock.

TESTIMONY OF MR. OSBORNE.

C. J. OSBORNE was next examined. In answer to Mr. ALBERGER's questions, he stated that he is a broker, a member of a firm doing business in this City. He is also a Director in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. He bought and sold stock on account of Mr. STOCKWELL for three years. He could not say how much stock he bought since the 1st of November, probably some thousands of shares. He bought them in precisely the same way that he does for other customers. He had borrowed money of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, different amounts at different times, and upon the same conditions as when he borrowed money of other corporations. The amounts borrowed were secured upon collaterals. Pacific Mail stocks constituted part of those collaterals. He owed the Company money at present, some $500,000 or $600,000. He was now holding stock for Mr. STOCKWELL. United States bonds owned by the Company were sold by the direction of Mr. STOCKWELL. It was deemed for the interest of the Company to sell the bonds. There has never been at any time an understanding among the directors to buy up the stock. He never bought or sold any of the stock for the Company. He was told that the assets of the Company had increased since the present Board came into office. He had operated in the stock for himself, but does not hold any of the stock at present.

To Mr. JUDD—I do not know of any combination among the directors or shareholders to put the stocks down or up; I do not know Mr. LAYMEN, and never heard of him; the stock has had a better reputation since our Board has had charge of affairs, and the affairs of the Company have been in better condition; the former President of the Company received a large salary, but Mr. STOCKWELL does not receive any, and gives a great deal of his time to the affairs of the Company.

The Committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The Wood Investigation—Tweed Again Before the Committee—Jay Gould and "Hank" Smith Examined.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator JAMES WOOD, resumed their inquiries yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel with closed doors. WM. M. TWEED was again examined during the morning session. JAY GOULD and "HANK" SMITH were before the Committee and important testimony was elicited. No afternoon session was held for the reason that the witnesses summoned were unable to attend. The testimony thus far that has been taken in this City is very important. Today Messrs. LIBBY and CHAMBERLAIN will be examined upon the behalf of Senator WOOD. This afternoon the Committee will adjourn to Albany, and continue their investigation there. A number of witnesses are yet to be summoned from Livington County.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 9.

Petitions were presented from the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty asking for the abolition of the Water Board of that city; from the owners and captains of coastwise vessels in relation to pilotage; also from certain mechanics in relation to the non-enforcement of the Eight-hour law.

REPORTED.

A bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the City of New-York was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced was one to incorporate the United States and Canada Bridge Company to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Clayton; one to incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company, (original enterprise;) to incorporate the New-York City Depressed Railroad Company.

Also, to amend the charter of the New-York Health and Accidental Insurance Company.

Also, to authorize the New-York Loan and Indemity Company to accept and to regulate processions in New-York City.

TOWAGE.

A bill to authorize the introduction of the European system of steam towage upon the canals of the State was ordered to a third reading.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOARD OF AUDIT BILL.

A bill was passed to amend the act of this session to provide for paying salaries and deficiencies in the City of New-York. This is the supplementary Board of Audit bill, and makes plain the provisions of the original bill.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. BLAIR, who was unavoidably absent last evening, requested that his vote be recorded against the Fifteenth Amendment resolutions, which was granted.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported: By Mr. ALVORD, against the bill to improve Tacondaga River, which was agreed to; by Mr. CARROLL, favorably to regulate the management of insurance companies, also, regulating dividends of life insurance companies. By Mr. HAWKINS, authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money to pay debts; two other bills, authorizing the City of Syracuse to pay money borrowed for the sufferers by the Chicago fire; to legalize the payment of obligations incurred by the City of Brooklyn; also, repealing the act extending the term of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York. By Mr. WEST, regulating the manufacture of gas; by Mr. PRINCE, to regulate the number of Judges in Brooklyn; by Mr. D. B. HILL, making provision for challenges of jurors in criminal cases. Mr. STRAHAN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the papers and testimony in the contested seat case of KILLIAN versus FREAR. The Committee's conclusion will be submitted in a few days.

PASSED.

The bills passed were: To provide for the speedy construction of sewers in South Brooklyn; regulating the New-York and Long Island Ferry Company; authorizing the Union Home and School for Children of Deceased Soldiers to hold real estate; incorporating the Onondaga County Milk Association; and authorizing the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New-York to hold real estate to the extent of $1,500,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were those incorporating the Hudson River Agricultural and Horticultural Society; for the better protection of the public health; providing additional causes for divorce in hereditary insanity, absolute desertion of wife, and imprisonment for felony; to create a Commercial District for the Port of New-York, with a Commission to be named and created thereafter. The bill is not complete, but is intended to give the City and shipmasters joint control over the harbor privileges. To protect physicians and surgeons in cases of malpractice; making further provision for the government of New-York, which provides for repealing the act requiring water-works to be used in the City, and others.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MACKEY introduced a resolution for railway reform, which was laid on the table. Mr. FORT's resolution to refer the apportionment of Congressional districts to a select committee, consisting of two from each Judicial district and one at large, was adopted. Mr. HAWKINS asked consent that the Senate bill amending the New-York Board of Audit act, just passed by that body, be now put on its final passage, which was granted, and the bill passed. It defines the provisions of the original bill. Mr. MOSELY moved that when the House adjourn on the 16th, it be until the 26th, at 7½ P. M. Laid over under the rules. On motion of Mr. JACOBS the House adjourned until 7½ P. M., on Monday.

The Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company.

As many rumors have been current in the community and in the papers during the past few days in reference to the financial condition of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, and as most of them are calculated to injure the credit and depreciate the securities of a solvent and worthy corporation, we take pleasure in publishing the facts in the case.

During the past two years, owing to local jealousies existing in Ulster and other counties, the management of the road has fallen into disfavor, and recently the Board of Directors have wisely concluded to avoid all trouble in the future by leasing the road for ten years to the contractors, JOHN A. GREEN and JOHN SATTERLEE, upon terms that will secure the prompt completion of the work, and give to the bonds and stock a greatly enhanced value.

The lessees guarantee the interest on the mortgage bonds from the date of the lease, and dividends on the stock after the first two years—the last three years of the lease the stockholders to receive seven per cent. per annum.

The lessees have executed heavy bonds to the company for the faithful performance of their covenants in the lease.

We regard this action on the part of the directors as eminently judicious, and will very soon result in opening up one of the richest agricultural regions in the State, besides forming another link in a great trunk line from the lakes to tide-water, and shortening the distance about thirty miles over any other route.

The suit brought recently against the road by the Attorney-General in the name of the people, and the injunction granted by the County Judge of Ulster County in a stockholders' suit, were both the results of the local jealousies referred to, and intended to defeat the lease; they were, however, unsuccessful, and have served their mission.

The credit of the corporation, and the value of its securities, are rather benefited than otherwise by such proceedings.

Legacy to Baptist Churches of Maine.

From the Portland Advertiser.

By the will of the late BYRON GREENOUGH, of this city, a legacy which, in the final result, will amount, it is thought, to at least $25,000, was bequeathed to the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, an organization that has in charge the interests of the feeble churches of the State. This gift, by the sudden death of the testator's widow, has now become available, and will swell the permanent funds of the Convention to upward of $50,000.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank—The Green Vale Depositors—The Statement of Mr. Montfort Substantiated.

The Market Savings Bank offices are to let, and in consequence a general air of gloom was observed inside the bank building yesterday. The President was not visible during the day, the recent application of the depositors to the Grand Jury probably having something to do with it. The statement of Mr. MONTFORD, of Green Vale, Long Island, published in the TIMES of Sunday last, has been the means of causing considerable commotion among the bank officers and their friends, in spite of the efforts of a morning journal to contradict it. It will be remembered that this statement charges Mr. VAN NAME, the President of the Market Savings Bank, with having caused certain depositors residing in Green Vale, Long Island, to be informed of the expected collapse of the bank, in order that they might withdraw their deposits before it was too late.

Yesterday, at 3 P.M., seven gentlemen residing near Green Vale, Long Island, called upon the Chairman of the Depositors' Investigating Committee, and stated that they had come from Long Island for the express purpose of verifying Mr. MONTFORD's statement, and of proving that the existence of Green Vale is a substantial fact in spite of Mr. DENNIS' inability to find it on his map. The charges against Mr. VAN NAME contained in Mr. MONTFORT's statement they affirm to be true in every particular, and furthermore they are prepared to make affidavit that a number of people besides those mentioned by Mr. MONTFORT were in the same manner informed of the condition of the bank, and in a like manner availed themselves of the information and withdrew their deposits within at least twenty-four hours of the suspension of the bank.

These seven gentlemen gave their names and addresses, and stated that they themselves are victimized depositors of this bank, and jointly represent debts to the amount of $100,000. They further state that in view of the criminal proceedings about to be taken against the President and Trustees of the Market Bank, they came to New-York with the hope and expectation that they might be summoned before the Grand Jury, when they would testify to all the above facts, and to many others which have not yet been brought before the public. From conversation with these gentlemen it was learned that they, in common with many others, residents of Long Island, had been in the habit of doing business with Mr. VAN NAME before he had arrived at the dignity of President of a savings institution. Some years ago VAN NAME was proprietor of a restaurant known as the "Live and Let Live," under Barnum's old Museum, where the *Herald* building now stands. While here, Mr. VAN NAME dealt to a considerable extent with small farmers on Long Island and Staten Island, and created a very favorable reputation among them. It was owing to this that so many of these hard-working people invested their money in the bank of which Mr. VAN NAME became President. The suffering among these people is very severe, and the incredulousness with which the news of the collapse was first received makes their present condition only seem the more painful.

A meeting of the depositors of this Bank will be held at 2 P. M. on Monday, in the First District Court-house. It is expected that business of importance will be transacted, and depositors are earnestly requested to assemble.

Mr. JOHN G. SWAIN, a well-known resident of Staten Island, has commenced a suit against the President for the recovery of $2,100 which he had placed in his charge the day before the failure. He says that when he went to the bank he asked VAN NAME if the bank was in sound condition, and was informed that it was.

The Stuyvesant Bank—Stormy Meeting of Depositors.

Another meeting of the depositors of the defunct Stuyvesant Bank took place at the chambers of Mr. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, at 1 P. M. yesterday. The object of the meeting was to allow depositors to prove their claims and elect a trustee or assignee in bankruptcy. The meeting was a very turbulent one, party feeling running very high on the claims of Mr. ARCHER, the receiver, as trustee, and Mr. PRATT as assignee. Mr. ARCHER is evidently the choice of a large majority of the depositors, who oppose the claims of Mr. PRATT as being a nominee of Mr. JOHN MACK, who threw this bank into bankruptcy. The friends of Mr. MACK claim that Mr. ARCHER is a member of the Erie Ring, and assert that with his counsel, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., he is acting in the interests of Erie and not of the depositors. A noisy debate took place between Mr. TRACY, Mr. MACK's counsel, and Mr. FIELD, which was interrupted by Mr. ARCHER, who wanted to speak in defense of his character. Mr. DWIGHT reproved all three of the gentlemen and declared that he would allow no such unseemly quarreling in his office. Mr. DWIGHT finally decided to adjourn the meeting until the 14th inst., at 3 P. M. He also stated that up to yesterday only one-third of the depositors had proved their claims, and it was necessary that two-thirds of the creditors in numbers and amount of debt should prove their claims and record their vote for trustee before any action could be taken in the Court of Bankruptcy. It was proved that 200 of the depositors had not been notified of this necessity, in consequence of some irregularity in the Marshal's department.

The Guardian Savings Bank.

A meeting of the depositors of the Guardian Savings Bank will be held at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 12th inst., at the banking house No. 164 Chatham-street. The meeting is called by Mr. QUINLAN, for the purpose of presenting to the creditors a complete statement of the financial condition of the bank. It is also expected that Mr. QUINLAN will then announce the date on which the next dividend will be paid. The dividend is confidently expected to be a large one, as it is said that the assets of the bank have been fully secured. All depositors who have not yet had their books written up, are advised to do so without delay.

Organization of a National Association of Bolt Manufacturers.

The nut and machine bolt manufacturers of the United States met at the Astor House on Wednesday, and effected a permanent organization, and transacted much business of interest to the hardware trade in general. A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported in favor of the name of "The Association of Bolt and Nut Manufacturers of the United States;" and for permanent officers the following: President, J. H. STERNBERGH, of Reading, Penn.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. NEWHALL, of New-York. The report was concurred in by the Convention. Two committees were appointed to fix a standard scale of prices, one on nuts and washers, and the other on bolts, who reported a scale at an adjourned meeting, which was approved, and the Secretary was directed to have the same printed and circulated among the trade. These committees represented the manufacturers of Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Providence, New-York, Buffalo, Lowell, Mass., Pawtucket, Unionville, Conn., and Youngstown, Ohio.

R. H. PLUMB, of Buffalo; H. B. NEWHALL, of New-York; A. S. UPSON, of Unionville, Conn.; E. H. HOOPER, of Philadelphia; and FRANK B. WILLIAMS, of Youngstown, Ohio, were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The standard scale of prices agreed upon will take effect on the 1st of March. Previous to the adjournment E. H. BOURNE, of Cleveland, E. H. HOOPER, of Philadelphia, and J. H. ANTHONY, of Providence, were elected Vice-Presidents of the national organization.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin has called a Delegate State Convention, to be held in Madison, on Wednesday, March 13, to nominate Presidential electors and select delegates to the National Convention. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, in publishing the call, says: "We have every reason to believe that the delegates to this Convention will be carefully chosen to represent the desire of the Republican voters of the State, and that the delegates these shall select will properly observe the same wish literally translated. And so we have no hesitancy in prophesying that President GRANT will receive the solid vote of the Wisconsin delegation in the National Convention."

Internal Revenue Receipts in the First Connecticut District.

From the Hartford Courant.

The following statements, compiled from the Commissioner's report for the year ending June 30, 1871, will show some of the sources of revenue, and the aggregate amount collected in this district, comprising Hartford and Tolland Counties: The net amount of tax, direct and indirect, collected on distilled spirits—of which cider-brandy paid $52,373 93, and dealers' special tax $20,592 06—is $255,051 27; fermented liquors, $20,591 36; cigars and tobacco, $74,971 80; banks and bankers, special taxes, $45,653 36; gross receipts, insurance and railroad, $65,915 66; sales, dealers, $29,097 30; income, dividends of banks and other institutions, $98,692 50; legacies and successions, $26,112 84. Total aggregate receipts for the year, $645,362 01; total aggregate receipts for the whole State, $1,422,339 16. It will thus be seen that forty-five per cent. of the collections of the entire State are made in the First District. The following table shows the receipts in this district for nine years:

Total receipts for the year 1863	$372,438 90
For the year 1864	1,152,836 38
For the year 1865	2,299,479 81
For the year 1866	2,864,903 51
For the year 1867	2,548,344 02
For the year 1868	1,436,323 76
For the year 1869	935,323 89
For the year 1870	1,020,409 23
For the year 1871	948,071 08
Grand total for nine years	[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Day calendar for Feb. 12: Nos. 125, 126, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135 and 139.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Caldwell *vs.* Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York; order settled.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company *vs.* McGuire; judgment for the plaintiff.

Hull *vs.* Mitchison; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Monell.

Launitz *vs.* Cutti, Demitz *vs.* Legron, Hamilton *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company, Wasfelear *vs.* Kelly; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Gorman *vs.* Romak et al.; motion granted—opinion.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Bradley *vs.* Coburn; referred to Wm. Bloomfield.

Wade *vs.* Orton; bail reduced to $500.

Esther Fleury *vs.* Leopold Fleury; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Moore, Executor *vs.* Harrihill; motion granted.

Basly *vs.* Norval; motion granted upon proof, service of order for sale at defendant's place of residence.

The People, &c., *vs.* Dollard; see memorandum.

In the matter of the application of Charles J. Rosenthal; motion denied.

Sheehorn *vs.* Severn; see opinion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 104.—*The United States* vs. *John Henderson*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was an information to enforce forfeiture on 100 barrels of distilled spirits, which, it was admitted, were removed from the distillery without payment of the internal revenue tax, and with intent to defraud the Government. But Henderson claimed to have purchased the spirits without knowledge of any intended fraud, while they were stored in a United States Bonded warehouse, where they had been removed by the distiller, and to have paid the tax thereon to the Collector. This plea was admitted by the Government, it being conceded that the claimant was an innocent purchaser; and on these agreed facts the District Court found for the claimant, and the judgment was affirmed at the Circuit where it was said; It is difficult to all how the removal could have been made to defraud the United States of the tax being made to a Government warehouse; and a mere intent to defraud, formed or existing in the mind of the distiller, which intention has never been executed, or attempted to be, is not a ground of forfeiture. The only execution, or attempt to execute, the unlawful intent, is the removal of the spirits by the distiller to the warehouse of the United States, which removal was a legal, and not an illegal act. It is here contended by the Government that this conclusion was error, and that the fallacy lies in assuming it to be impossible that one step in an attempt to defraud the Government of the tax due, could be the removal of the spirits to a bonded warehouse. In order to make this reasoning consistent, it is said, the Court must judicially know there is such an impossibility, and that it could not know. The truth is, and it is notorious, that spirits have often been removed to Government bonded warehouses from distilleries, in accordance with conspiracies between distillers and warehousemen, in order to defraud the Government by having the spirits secretly drawn off from the barrels, and under agreement with the revenue officers to have them released upon worthless security without payment of the tax. The agreed facts admit the fraudulent intent of the distiller, and the Court erred in setting aside the admission.

Solicitor-General Bristow and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government; L. A. Sheldon and J. A. Garfield for claimant.

No. 103.—*Kitchen* vs. *Bedford and Webber*.—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—This action was to recover the value of certain railroad bonds which Kitchen had placed in the hands of one Reyburn, to sell for his account and invest the proceeds in lands. Subsequently Reyburn sold the bonds to Bedford, and still later Bedford sold them to Webber. The plaintiff put in evidence of a contract on the part of Reyburn to dispose of the bonds and invest the proceeds of the sale, and rested his case. The Court thereupon, at the instance of defendant's counsel, ruled that upon this evidence there could be no recovery because it was not shown but that the bonds had been sold by Reyburn and the proceeds applied as agreed, and no fraud was in respect of the sale. It is here contended that the failure to perform the contract plainly appeared from the evidence, and that Bedford and Webber, both having knowledge of the agreement between Kitchen and Reyburn, took the bonds with notice, and are liable.

Carlisle & McPherson, for plaintiffs in error; T. T. Grant for defendant.

THE BUFFALO VICTORY.

Completeness of the Republican Success in the Special Election on Tuesday.

From the Buffalo Express, Feb. 8.

The victory of the Republicans in the election on Tuesday was complete; we did not sustain a single reverse in any part of the field that we had reasonable ground for claiming as our own. The majorities on our city ticket were unparalleled in the history of municipal elections in this city. They were as follows:

	Majority.
Alexander Brush, Mayor	2,356
Lewis M. Evans, Controller	2,494
Frank R. Perkins, City Attorney	2,502
Joseph Bork, Treasurer	2,709
John A. Ditto, City Engineer	1,977
James Franklin, Street Commissioner	3,558
Josephus N. Larned, Superintendent Education	2,480
Louis C. Duempelmann, Assessor	2,661
Francis C. Kraft, Overseer of Poor	4,228
Daniel D. Nash, Police Justice	2,190
Cornelius A. Waldron, Justice of Peace	1,968

It will be seen that the smallest majority was 1,968, and the largest 4,228. The average majority of the eleven candidates was 2,647. These figures are satisfactory. By that immense majority have the people decided to commit the Administration of their City Government into the hands of Republicans. With the exception of the Assessor's office, in which two Democrats hold over, every department will be controlled by Republicans; and in that office the people showed their desire to effect a change by giving Mr. DUEMPELMANN, the Republican candidate for Assessor, the splendid majority of 2,661. The City officers elect will qualify next Monday, and take immediate possession of their respective bureaus. In all human probability, therefore, within a week the anomalous condition into which the Democratic conspirators succeeded in throwing our municipal affairs will be at an end, and the city will be running again with a legal government, under Republican auspices.

When we come to speak of the Council it is hard to avoid enthusiasm. That the Republicans would elect thirteen out of the fifteen candidates for Aldermen no sane man expected; he who should have predicted the election of a Republican Alderman in the First Ward, that Gibraltar of the Democracy, would have been called a hopeless lunatic or laughed at as a downright fool! Yet these strange things are now sober realities. This, in effect, gives the Council to the Republicans for two years. Our friends will have a majority of eleven in the new Council, and eleven Aldermen to hold over for the Council of 1873. We shall, therefore, only have to elect three Aldermen next Fall to make a sure thing of that. This election also gave us twenty out of the twenty-five Supervisors, securing a Republican Board by a majority of eighteen, which may be cut down or increased at the town elections in March next.

These are splendid material fruits of victory, certainly; but they are as nothing to the Republican Party compared with the moral gain it has realized in the harmony, good feeling, spirit and prestige with which this victory will enable us to enter upon the grand national campaign next June. This, after all, is the sum of our triumph.

The Controller of the Currency.

From the Chicago Journal, Feb. 7.

H. R. HULBURD, Esq., who has been Controller of the Currency at Washington during the past four years, and who was yesterday renominated to the Senate by the President, and promptly confirmed, is a Chicago man. He was formerly a commission merchant here, and the publisher of a commercial circular. Some six or eight years ago he went to Washington, became assistant in the office of the Controller of the Currency, and subsequently was appointed to the chief position in that bureau. Mr. HULBURD is a young man, but possessed of unusual nerve and financial capacity. To him are our Chicago national banks indebted for their prompt and complete restoration after the fire. He came personally to the city, consulted with the officers of the various banks, informed himself as to their condition, and insisted that all of them must immediately resume business, paying dollar for dollar. All of them did so—some with great reluctance—and the banks themselves, as well as the business community in general, were soon made to realize the wisdom of his policy.

Singular Accident to a Lady.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Feb. 8.

Mrs. HARRINGTON, of this city, mother of Mr. EDWARD F. HARRINGTON, was severely injured yesterday while riding in Washington-square. A horse came up behind her suddenly, and the shaft, striking her under the arm, lifted her out of the sleigh and carried her several rods, cutting her head and tearing her clothing nearly all off. She finally became disentangled from the frightened horse and dropped under its feet before it could be stopped. No bones were broken, and the injuries to her head are not considered dangerous.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.c.110⅛	10 Continental Bank. 95
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅛	5 Park Bank ... 155
6,000 do ... s3.110⅛	30 Bkrs.&Brok'rs'As. 93
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	10 Am. Ex. Bk ... b.c.118
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'65 n.110⅝	20 Bank of Com ... b.c.117
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur ... 114⅝	60 Del. & H. Canal.119⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅜	100 Canton ... 81⅛
10,000 do ... 111⅜	200 Con. C. of Md..s60. 38⅜
10,000 U.S.5s, '81 C.s15.107⅝	100 do ... 36⅜
25,000 do ... 108	100 Quick. Min ... b.c. 31
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 66⅜	300 Quicksilver Pref ... 32⅜
3,000 do ... 66⅜	200 do ... 32⅜
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons ... 58	400 do ... 33
10,000 do ... 57	100 Mariposa Pref ... 2⅜
25,000 do ... 57⅛	200 do ... 2⅜
10,000 Va. 6s, Def'd ... 17⅜	100 Pacific Mail ... 58⅜
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July ... 30⅜	500 do..bet. call. 58⅜
2,000 do ... 30⅜	200 West. U. Tel ... b.c. 71⅜
5,000 do ... 30⅜	1100 do ... 71⅜
5,000 do ... 31	100 Adams Express ... 93⅜
	6 do ... 94
1,000 M.6s, H.&St.J.I. 93	40 Amer. M. U. Ex ... 63⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87 ... 94	200 U. S. Express ... 63⅜
1,000 H. R.2d S.F.bs.107	100 do ... 63⅜
6,000 Union Pac. 1st. 91⅜	200 do ... 63⅜
5,000 Union Pac.L.G. 80⅜	66 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 65
7,000 Pac.7s, G.by Mo.100⅜	500 N. Y. C.&H.b.c.c. 97⅜
8,000 Union P.10s.In. 87	800 do ... 97⅜
2,000 C.&N.W.S.F.b.100⅜	50 do ... 97⅜
2,000 C.&N.W.Cons. 94	20 do ... 97⅜
2,000 A.&T.H.2d Pf. 58⅜	30,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 93⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div ... 90⅜	100 Erie Railway ... 30⅜
1,000 do ... 90⅜	200 Reading ... 113⅜
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 94⅜	200 Mich. Cen ... 119⅜
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.106	55 do ... 119⅜
2,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d ... 99	100 Lake S. & M. So.. 90⅜
1,000 Clev.&T.S.F.bs.103	100 do..bet. call. 90⅜
500 P.F.W.&C. 2d.103	33 Panama ... 75
1,500 Clev.& Pitts.4th 86	40 Clev. & Pitts. G ... 92⅜
10,000 Ohio & M.Cons. 92⅜	100 Chic. & N. West.. 74⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss 2d. 86⅜	300 do..bet. call. 74⅜
1,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10C. 94	57 Illinois Cen ... 131⅜
4,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st. 94	120 C., C., C. & Ind ... 88⅜
6,000 Tol.,P.& W. 1st, West. Div ... 91	100 New-Jersey Cen.. 110⅜
	100 Chic. & R. I ... b3.111⅜
10,000 B., H.& E.G.bs. 41⅜	100 Bos., H. & Erie ... 4⅜
2,000 Ced. F.& M.1st. 83⅜	10 Del., L. & West.. 103⅜
10,000 Bos.,H.&E.1st. 41⅜	300 Union Pacific.b.c. 37⅜
	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 45⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000 U.S. 5s,'81, C.s3.107⅜	3,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 12⅜
72,000 do ... s30.107⅜	5,000 do ... 12⅜
25,000 do ... s20.107⅜	10,000 do ... 12⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..108	5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April and Oct. 31
25,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115	2,000 N. Car. old bds. 33
50,000 do ... 114⅜	3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 95⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small ... 110	7,000 Cen.Pac. G.Bds.102⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅜	10,000 C.& N.W. Con.. 93⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... s3.110⅜	10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 91⅜
	2,000 Un. Pac. L. G.. 80⅜
45,000 do ... 110	4,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88. 95⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new ... 109⅜	5,000 Bos. H. & E.1st. 41⅜
	1000 West. Un. Tel ... 71
162,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅜	100 do ... bet. call. 70⅜
85,000 do ... b3.111⅜	100 Mariposa Pf ... 2⅜
2,000 do ... 111⅜	300 Pac. Mail.bet.call. 58⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, b3 ... 112	800 do ... 58
	400 do ... 58⅜
1,000 do ... 111⅜	100 Adams Express ... 93⅜
185,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅜	100 do ... bet. call. 92⅜
50,000 do ... s30.109⅜	200 Erie R ... 30⅜
50,000 do ... 109⅜	100 do ... bet. call. 30⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 R.107	400 Harlem R ... 114⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur ... 114	100 Clev. & Pitts.guar. 92
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 31⅜	10 do ... 92⅜
5,000 do ... 32	100 Chic. & N.W ... b.c. 74⅜
1,000 do ... 32⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 90⅜
5,000 do ... 32⅜	100 St. Louis & I. M ... 70⅜
5,000 do ... 32⅜	90 Morris & Essex ... 93
	200 H. & St. Joseph ... 47⅜

FRIDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

Appearances in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange early this forenoon and the first Cable telegrams from London indicated a better confidence than at the close of business yesterday in regard to the Treaty flurry. There was a material recovery in the demand for Stocks on our Exchange, and a decided improvement in the Cable advices as to the British and American funds in London. But these promises were of short duration; however justified as they seemed to be at the opening of the market, Gold, after falling to 110½@110⅝ ⅌ cent., returned to 110⅞ ⅌ cent., and a strong demand opening up for Exchange at extreme figures, especially for short sight, or demand Bills on London, which were done as high as 109⅝ ⅌ cent. The Sixty days' rate was 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent. The London quotations for United States 5-20s and the New Loan were not so good in the Afternoon by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., as the improved figures of the morning; though against this circumstance we may refer to a very active demand in our own market for nearly all the Public Funds, induced by yesterday's decline. The amounts taken up for home employment are larger than the return of Bonds, thus far indicated from the other side, although one or two houses were heavy sellers yesterday, and sellers again today, for delivery on Foreign account, or for a joint operation between London and New-York.

The market for Money has assumed a very steady tone at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers and 7 ⅌ cent. for discounts at Bank. We hear nothing new of the course of Currency this week to or from the interior. The difference, if anything, is in favor of the City. The Senate, at the instance of Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of Finance, has passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the remaining $20,000,000 of Treasury 3 ⅌ cent. Greenback Certificates, at the rate of $3,000,000 per month, in place of awaiting the creation of new National Banks in the same proportion. Heretofore, under the Act of July, 1870, the two operations have gone together at about the rate of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000 per month.

An advance or recovery in the Railroads and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks, like Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, early in the day was partially lost in the Afternoon, and the temper of speculation is by no means confident, even while supported by one or more wealthy *Bull* operators. Some of the Southern State Bonds are exceptionably firm, with a considerable business in South Carolinas, Virginias, and Tennessees, but on what calculation, except in the case of South Carolina, is not understood. Some of the New-York Bondholders of South Carolina, of recent date, have presented an offer to accept 75 ⅌ cent. in a Consolidated Loan, bearing 6 ⅌ cent. Interest, with a pledge of a four-mille tax on the $180,000,000 real and personal taxables of the State, which would give the Interest on $10,000,000 of the new bonds, and leave $120,000 a year for the Ante-War debt and such contigencies as might occur in the general readjustment of the State finances. The January and July 6 ⅌ cents. advanced today to 32@32½ ⅌ cent., which includes the overdue January 1872 coupon. The proposed offer would, if carried out, retire about $13,250,000 old Bonds, or Bonds, such as are now selling in this market, issued since the War.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	107⅞	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	110⅞	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅜
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	92⅛	92⅛
Reading	113	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail	58⅛	58⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	76⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅛	71⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore	90	90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	87

At the very close the speculation in the Pacific Roads and in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

Gold receipts	$668,627 85
Gold payments	1,374,804 76
Gold balance	70,619,351 89
Currency receipts	1,497,331 52
Currency payments	210,414 54
Currency balance	8,031,111 81
Customs	340,000 00

The closing quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67	110⅝
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 reg., '68	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	110⅜	5-20 coup., '68	112
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg	107⅞
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup	110
5-20 reg., '65	110⅜	5s reg., '81	107⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	5s coup., '81	107⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s Currency	113⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Southern State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	65⅜	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	22
Tenn. 6s, new bds	66	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	21
Va. 6s, old	56	N. C. new bds	16⅜
Va. 6s, new bds	57	N. C. special tax	12⅜
Va. 6s, reg., old	44	S. C. 6s	52
Va. 6s, reg., '66	53	S. C. Jan. & July	32⅜
Va. 6s, reg., '67	50	S. C. April & Oct	31
Va. 6s, Cons. Bds	57⅜	Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo.Iss.	92⅜
Va. 6s, Def. Bds	17⅜	La. 8s, n. Float'g Dbt.	55
Georgia 6s	75	Ark. 6s, funded	57
Ga. 7s, new bds	85	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	65
Ga. 7s, ind	75	Ar.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	49⅜
N. C. 6s, old	32⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	Tol. & W. Equi. Bds.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93⅜	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	91⅜	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	91
Erie 1st, Extended	102	Ill. & S. I. 1st	91
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	99	Gal. & Chi. Ext	104
Erie 3d, 7s, '82	97	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100⅜
Erie 4th, 7s, '83	97⅜	Chi., R. I. & Pac	102⅜
Long Dock Bonds	92⅜	Mor. & Es. 1st	106
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st, '77	93⅜	Mor. & Es. 2d	99⅜
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	107	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	103⅜
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi.1st.	103⅜
Harlem 1st 7s	101⅜	Cleve.&Pitts.C. S. F.	96
Harlem C. M.& S.F.6s	93	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	103⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	99⅜	Chic. & Alt. S. F	98
Pac.R.7's, guar. by Mo.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc	96
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds	102⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Un. Pac. 1st Bds	91⅜	Ohio & Miss. Con	93
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s	80⅜	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	86⅜
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅜	Dub. & Siox C. 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	104⅜	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	96
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s	98	St. L. & I. Mount. 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	78⅜	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F	100⅜	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Chi. & N.W. Con.Bds.	93⅜	Marietta & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & N.W. Ex. Bds.	94⅜	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	91
Han. & St Jo.Ld.Gts.	103	Tol.,Peo.&W., Bur. D.	86⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	97⅜	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	84
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	105	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	99⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	100	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	41
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	97⅜	Bos., H. & E., guar.	42
T. & W.M.& St. L. D.	90⅜	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	83
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97⅜
City 6s, New	100⅜	100⅜
Camden and Amboy	126⅜	126⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61⅜	61⅜
Reading	113⅜	113⅜
Lehigh Valley	62⅜	62⅜
Catawissa Preferred	46⅜	47
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	26⅜
Northern Central	39⅜	40
Lehigh Navigation	39⅜	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅜

The decease is announced, today, of Mr. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, one of our oldest retired merchants. He was for a great number of years in the New-York and New-Orleans and Havana trade with Mr. CHRISTOPHER ROBERT, who survives him, under the firm style of Messrs. ROBERT & WILLIAMS, and acquired a handsome fortune, upon which he retired, long before the War of the Rebellion. He lived a bachelor life, and was a leading and warmly esteemed member of the Union Club. A year or two ago he distributed about half a million of dollars of his means, chiefly, we believe, in the Funds of the United States, to his intended heirs, next of kin in his family, and more recently, with the same preference for acting as his own executor, engaged in a second distribution, which he had nearly completed. He was not only a sound and successful merchant, but a gentleman of fine intelligence and urbanity. He died at the age of eighty years.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $4,283,566; amount marketed, $4,490,154.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company announces a Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand. This Company has been recently strengthened by the election of Mr. GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY (late of the old Market Insurance Company) to the office of Secretary. Its net assets are $291,303 15.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST.

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons registered. Two hundred and thirty-six miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in the State of Michigan, worth from ten to twelve million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent. and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

The Northern Pacific Gold Bonds are a combination of a first-class Railroad Security with a Real Estate Mortgage upon property worth treble the issue of the Bonds. Their large and rapid sale, both at home and abroad, and their absorption by Savings Banks and other conservative moneyed institutions, show at once their popularity with the people, and their high credit among financial men.

The present selling price is par and accrued interest in currency. They are exempt from United States tax, bear 7 3-10 per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in gold.

All marketable securities received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon and on this forenoon was unchanged and slow. The quality of the Beeves offered for sale at Weehawken Yards and at Communipaw Yards on both days was generally coarse; still many lots ran up to a good top. Prices ranged from 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., generally on estimate weights when the animals were put on the scale 52 lbs. to 58 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. Sheep were in demand from 6½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. If farmers were only as careful as they should be, and forbore to forward ewes so heavy in lambs as they do, the price of Mutton Sheep would advance with the improvement in quality. As the trade now stands, it is the fleece rather than the mutton that commands the best prices. Hogs have fallen off in price, the trade being rather less active. Hogs, live weight, sold from 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed, from 6¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Bacon Pigs, 7c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed, from 5½c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 94 Steers, Kentuckys, nice fine Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight from 8 cwt. to 8½ cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOOD 77 Steers, Indianas, rough Cattle, from 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. P. CAREY sold for POTTER & GLENN 55 Steers, Ohios, coarse Cattle, from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for S. PIPER, 19 Steers and Heifers, Illinois, mixed poor Cattle, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. HUGHES & WESTHEIMER sold for W. V. WOOD 84 Steers, Illinois, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., scant. P. MCCAFFERTY sold for self 55 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. MOSES sold for self 62 Steers, Ohios, common Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. U. DOLBEY sold for VATER & CO. 32 Steers, Illinois, fair, smooth cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. SCHUSTER & LOUDERBECK sold for N. MORRIS 80 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for N. LEHMAN BROS. 107 Steers, Ohios, choice Cattle, at 12½ ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. M. GOLDSCHMITT sold for self, 208 Steers, Missouris, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 and 7¾ cwt. C. KNOX sold for self, 88 Steers, Missouris and Kentuckys, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 32 Steers, Cherokees, grazed in Kansas, fair for such like, at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS, 126 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ and 7¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves, 95 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for J. LESSENGER, 70 Steers, Iowas, rough Cattle, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, for CONACK & CO., 50 Steers, Iowas, rough Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, for M. VANMETER, 16 Steers, Virginias, good Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½c. cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HOUVER sold 182 Sheep, average weight 85 lbs. ⅌ head, at $7 75 ⅌ cwt.; 178 Sheep, average weight 84 lbs. ⅌ head, at $7 77 ⅌ cwt.; 181 Sheep, average weight 81 lbs. ⅌ head, at $7 50 ⅌ cwt.; all three lots from Illinois. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 214 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 20,150 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 169 coarse-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 14,490 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 165 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 13,740 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 93 Sheep, weight 7,910 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 161 Sheep, weight 15,550 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 160 Sheep, weight 15,180 lbs., at $8 15 ⅌ cwt.; 498 Sheep, weight 40,080 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Sheep, weight 14,100 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 8,050 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; six last lots all fine-wooled Ohios: 82 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 7,020 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 175 Sheep, weight 14,160 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 14,890 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 171 Sheep, weight 15,900 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; three last lots fine-wooled Illinois.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,408 head of horned Cattle, 1,950 Hogs, 3,173 Sheep. Fresh arrivals yesterday at the Weehawken Yards: 416 head of horned Cattle.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money, and 92 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89.

1½ P. M.—Consols, for money, 92; for the account, 92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89½.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. American Securities flat; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds have declined to 95⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Rentes, 56f. 35c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,200,000f. during the week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 117,000 bales, including 14,000 for export and 43,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 499,000 bales, including 157,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 98,000 bales, including 30,000 American. Actual export, 11,000 bales. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d. for Middling.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 414,000 bales, of which 202,000 are American.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 5d. ⅌ cental for California White; 11s. 1d.@11s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 8d.@12s. 10d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 6,000 quarters American. Peas, 40s. ⅌ quarter. Corn, 29s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed flat. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d.; shipping or shipped at New-Orleans at 11⅜d., and shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston at 11⅜d. TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness here.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 55s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—SUGAR, 35s.@35s 6d. ⅌ cwt for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. Spirits PETROLEUM, 11d.@12d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 54s. 6d.@55s. ⅌ cwt. SPERM-OIL, £96@£97 ⅌ ton.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—COTTON heavy; Low Middling, 137f.@138f. ⅌ cwt.

The Adams Family—Their Connection with American Treaties.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 8.

No career of a family in public and political life, so far as we now remember, has been more remarkable than that of the ADAMSES for three generations. Not to refer to the fact that father and son held the highest office in the gift of the people at home, father, son and grandson have represented this country as Ambassadors to foreign courts, and all three stand specially prominent as parties to the most important negotiations for the wise settlement of international difficulties between the United States and England. JOHN ADAMS, of Revolutionary memory, was the associate of FRANKLIN, JAY and LAURENS, in finally adjusting the terms of the separation of an independent republic from the exactions of tyrannical monarchy. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was one of the Commissioners, with HENRY CLAY and others, at Ghent; and now CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS stand one of the foremost of our representatives at Geneva.

Otherwise than as diplomatists have this trio of statesmen gained high repute; but perhaps their crowning services to their native land and the world are those which have distinguished them as negotiators; we say have distinguished them, for as Minister to the Court of St. James, during the war of the rebellion, the last-named and the living representative of the three earned the fame, which instantly pointed to him as the man of all others for his present responsible appointment. Among the reasons for rejoicing that he consented to accept the place so fitly tendered him, it is difficult not to feel, at this critical moment, that the success of his two immediate progenitors is an augury that the honor and rights of the nation are safe as intrusted to his hands; and that while neither of these will suffer the slightest detriment, we may be sure that he will do all in his power to avert the terrible alternative of war.

In speaking thus particularly of the career of the ADAMS family, we do not forget the eminent personages in this emergency who are charged with the administration of our foreign relations; but this reference to the past and to what may be called an inherited prestige, may certainly suggest a presumption in favor of a repetition of those amicable results which have heretofore been obtained to the great gain of humanity and Christian civilization.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Pork, pkgs	1,838
Cotton, bales	4,799	Beef, pkgs	95
Broom-corn, bales	3	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,021
Copper, bbls	42	Grease, pkgs	80
Dried Fruit, pkgs	507	Lard, pkgs	3,960
Eggs, bbls	220	Butter, pkgs	1,321
Flour, bbls	700	Cheese, pkgs	1,190
Wheat, bushels	2,400	Tallow, pkgs	169
Corn, bushels	77,000	Dressed Hogs, No	2,274
Oats, bushels	11,850	Oil, bbls	20
Malt, bushels	3,100	Pea-nuts, bags	1,081
Grass-seed, bags	711	Pecans, bbls	233
Beans, bbls	89	Rice, pkgs	140
Peas, bushels	80	Skins, bales	134
B. E. Peas, bags	218	Starch, boxes	615
Corn-meal, bbls	220	Tallow-oil, bbls	48
Hides, No	762	Tea, half chests	281
Hides, bales	141	Tobacco, hhds	179
Leather, sides	5,485	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	589
Spirits Turp., bbls	9	Whisky, bbls	622
Resin, bbls	188	Wool, bales	148

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Camelia*, for Cork and orders—22,881 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Kong Carl*, for Cork and orders—29,623 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—1 case Feathers, 9 cases Glass-ware, 2 cases Painting, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 5 cases Rubber, 1 case Gold Pens, 896 lbs. Ham, 2 bbls. Flour, 2 bbls. Whisky, 3 cases Corn, 12 pkgs. Hominy, 50 hhds. Tallow, 20 pkgs. Beef, 17 bbls. Pork, 7,920 bushels Wheat, 9 bags Cotton, 59 boxes Bacon, 25 boxes Lard, 59 bales Skins, 29 bales Horse Hair, 10 tcs. Lard, 80 bbls. Potashes, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 4 cases Machinery.

By the bark *Natal*, for Gibraltar and orders—36 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 Staves, 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 boxes Tobacco.

By the brig *Don Jacinto*, for Marseilles—82 hhds. Tallow, 399 pkgs. Lard, 265 boxes Bacon, 122 tcs Grease, 46 tcs. Stearine, 75 boxes Middles, 20 boxes Bellies, 6 tcs. Hams, 60 boxes Shoulders, 512 pkgs. Tallow, 62 hhds. Stearine, 913 tcs. Lard, 4 casks Stearine, 2,400 Staves, 2 pkgs. Gold and Silverware.

By the brig *A. G. Jewett*, for Havana—4,000 cases Petroleum, 1,000 bags Salt, 100 boxes Bacon, 97,127 lbs. Lard.

By the brig *Stephen Bishop*, for Havana—300 bales Hay, 83 empty Hogsheads, 2,206 Shooks.

By the brig *H. G. Rich*, for Havana—456 empty Hogsheads, 50 tons Ballast.

By the brig *Manlius*, for St. Jago—17,851 lbs. Lard, 1,250 lbs. Butter, 5,302 lbs. Ham, 3,120 lbs. Bacon, 200 cases Kerosene, 45 bbls. Beans, 24 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 boxes Soap, 200 boxes Herring, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Onions, 1,000 reams Paper, 4 rolls Cinnamon, 400 bbls. Flour, 16,120 Shooks, 20,000 Hoops.

By the brig *Magnet*, for Bahia—9 coils Rope, 8 pkgs. Telegraphic Material, 11 pkgs. Pails, 1 box Fire Extinguisher.

By the brig *Catharina*, for Bahia—2,100 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 Oars, 200 kegs Lard, 112 Sarsaparilla, 6 bbls. Blacking, 10 boxes Maizena, 472 bbls. Flour, 15 cases Drills, 27 cases Cod Liver-oil, 25 cases Florida Water, 10 boxes Blacking, 2 boxes Hair Dye.

By the brig *Lizzie & Kate*, for Bahia—18 pkgs. Clocks, 55 cases Drills, 6 cases Agricultural Implements, 2,300 cases Kerosene, 10 bbls. Blacking, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 2 Street Cars, 810 kegs Crackers, 200 bbls. Resin, 276 lbs. Ham.

By the bark *Caut*, for St. Croix—450 pks. Corn-meal, 270 bbls. Flour, 15,000 Hoops, 23 cks. Oil-meal, 17 cks. Composition Coating, 1 Carriage.

And from Philadelphia, export of Petroleum, for Bilboa, by the brig *Gustav Fretwurst*—32,556 gallons Refined Petroleum.

For Barbados, by the brig *Louis C. Madeira*, 4,500 gallons Petroleum in cases.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm, at $8 75@$9 25 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling in lots at 34c.@35c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at our quotations: Adamantine, (12@14 ounces,) 15c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 33c.@34c.; Sperm, patent, 43c.@44c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, but has been without noticeable activity; 1,243 bags Rio, by the *South America*, were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 899 bales, including 576 bales to spinners, and 323 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been an unusually brisk movement, but at easier and variable prices, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., which was subsequently recovered and lost again, and closing with reviving firmness; sales 31,900 bales, (9,100 bales last evening and 22,800 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 200 bales at 22⅛c., 900 bales at 22½c.; March, 2,050 bales at 22⅞c., 500 bales at 22 15-16c., 1,200 bales at 22⅞c., 500 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 500 bales at 22⅞c., 600 bales at 22⅞c.; April, 1,000 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 200 bales at 23 9-32c., 500 bales at 23⅜c., 500 bales at 23c.; May, 100 bales at 23 9-16c.; June, 300 bales at 23 11-16c. And today, for February, 400 bales at 22⅝c., 800 bales at 22 5-16c., 300 bales at 22⅜c., 400 bales at 22½c.; March, 1,800 bales at 22⅝c., 1,600 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 800 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 1,600 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 700 bales at 32⅜c., 300 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22⅝c., 700 bales at 22¾c., 350 bales at 22⅝c., 500 bales at 22 13-16c., 400 bales at 22¾c.; April, 1,400 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 23c., 400 bales at 22 15-16c., 900 bales at 23c., 400 bales at 22 31-32c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 400 bales at 23⅛c., 500 bales at 23 5-16c., 600 bales at 23⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 50 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 23c., 500 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23 3-16c., 400 bales at 23⅛c.; May and June, 200 bales each at 22⅞c., together; June, 400 bales at 23⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.74c.; March, 23c.; April, 23.49c.; May, 23.65c.; June, 23.94c. The receipts at this port today were 4,799 bales, including 504 bales per rail, 2,347 bales from Norfolk, 1,788 bales from Charleston, 155 bales from Indianola. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 11,801 bales, and for the week, 85,274 bales, against 118,139 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 3,009,350 bales, against 2,505,902 bales same time in 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabame.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
Good Ordinary	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	22⅛
Low Middling	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23
Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Good Middling	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛	24⅜

Liverpool.

	Week ending Feb. 9, '72. Bales.	Week ending Feb. 10, '71. Bales.
Sales of the week	117,000	59,160
Of which importers took	14,000	13,050
Of which speculators took	43,000	1,900
Total import of week	98,000	92,250
Of which American	30,000	61,137
Total stock	499,000	610,390
Of which American	157,000	276,730
Actual export	11,000	17,153
Amount afloat	414,000	513,000
Of which American	202,000	398,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool Feb. 10, 1871 ... 7⅝d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Feb. 10, 1871 ... 15⅛c.

FISH—Trade has been comparatively quiet within our range. Dry Cod at $5 50@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17 50; No. 2 do., $10 50@$12; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with less freedom, and quoted 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, checking operations, though the demand has been fair in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, inferior to good Extra State, $6 65@$6 90, good to fancy at $6 90@$7 35; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 55@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. fair Extra State, from store, at $6 80 for shipment.

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 20@$5 60
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 35
Extra State	6 65@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 55@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	6 90@10 50

Southern Flour has been more active and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls. at $6 10@$8 15 for ordinary to very good, and $10 15@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 550 bbls.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have declined materially, under more liberal offerings, leading to freer purchases; sales 1,000 boxes, in lots, at $2 55@$2 60, and by auction, 10,000 boxes at $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ box. In other articles a light jobbing business has been reported, with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Layer Raisins at $2 55@$2 60 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, 11¾c.@12c.; Currants, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 10½c.@16½c.; Turkish Prunes, 9c.@9¾c.; Brazil-nuts, 7½c.@8c.; Dates, 6c.@6¼c.; Filberts, 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 ⅌ case; Sardines, 21¾c.@22c., currency, ⅌ quarter box.

GRAIN—There has been a decidedly more active call for desirable lots of Spring Wheat, almost wholly from export buyers, and prices have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, closing strong at the advanced figures, and much lighter offerings. Winter Wheat has been held with more confidence, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 164,000 bushels at $1 56½@$1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, closing at $1 58 for prime; $1 55@$1 56½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store closing at $1 56@$1 56½ for good to prime; $1 58½ for do., afloat; $1 59@$1 60½, chiefly at $1 60, for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 62½ for prime do., delivered; $1 65@$1 71 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western; $1 72@$1 76 for White Western and State. The bulk of the business was in Spring Wheat, for the Liverpool market....New Corn has been in reduced stock and good demand, partly for shipment, at an advance of about 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing firmly. Old Corn has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels at 71½c.@74c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 73c.@74c. for best samples, closing at 73½c.@74c. for prime, delivered; 74c.@74½c. for prime new and old do., in store; 78c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 73½c.@74½c. for Yellow and White Western; 74c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel......Rye has been in rather better request, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to holders, and the reported dealings have been unimportant....Barley has been dull, but about steady; sales, 1,500 bushels good two-rowed State at 90c....Barley-malt has been quiet and nominal.... Oats have been quoted a shade stronger, but have been quite sparingly dealt in, the trade having been unwilling to operate with freedom at asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,500 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53c.@53½c. for fair to prime do., in store; 55c.@55½c. for White Western and Ohio, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at from $1 30 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 80c.@$1 05. Straw has been inactive at from 70c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been lightly dealt in within our previous range: American at $190 for Undressed, and $265@$275 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Manila, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Sisal, 11¼c.@11¾c., gold; Jute, 4¼c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3¾c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—With light arrivals and scant supplies of desirable stock, holders show decided confidence in values, though business is without activity.

HOPS—There has been some increase of demand noted, with decidedly more firmness in values of low and medium grades, with which, in the absence of fine stock, buyers have been compelled to supply their wants. Mr. EMMETT WELLS reports that Old Hops have received some attention, especially 1870s, but owing to the small supply of this growth very little business has been done. The stock of foreign Hops is reduced to a few hundred bales. A few more are on the way, most of which are sold to arrive. Receipts for the week, 232 bales. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@65c., the latter rate for extra fine; Crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 9c.@20c. ⅌ lb.; old Californias, 12c.@30c.; English, 60c.@65c.; Belgians, 50c.@55c.; Bavarians, 55c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in request, chiefly in a jobbing way, with values quoted as before.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady and moderately sought after.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand, and 300,000 lbs. have been purchased, part at 28¼c., cash, closing steady. Scotch Pig-iron has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet. American Pig-iron has been in good demand and quoted strong in price, on the basis of $42 for No. 1, on a very scant offering; 1,000 tons were sold on private terms. Of old Rails, 1,000 tons double-headed changed hands on private terms. Lead has been dull and nominal. Of Spelter, 75 tons were sold at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for special brands of Silesian. Pig-tin has been in slack request, with English and Straits quoted at 36½c.@36¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been in fair demand at uniform rates; sales, 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal, at $10 25; 2,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, at $9@$9 25; and 500 boxes Coke Terne, at $8, gold, ⅌ box. Musselman Zinc has been inquired for at 9½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; sales, 20 casks.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active, and desirable lots have been quoted firmer, with sales reported, since our last, of 850 bbls. part at auction, at 40c.@60c., chiefly at 50c.@57c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign has attracted rather more attention, at, however, irregular figures; 308 hhds. and 41 tcs. Cienfuegos were sold at 35c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull on the basis of $4 55@$4 60 for Strained; offerings light. ....Tar dull but held confidently....Spirits Turpentine has been active and firmer, closing at about 80c.@80½c. for merchantable; sales, 550 bbls., part to arrive, at 79c.@80½c., and 100 bbls., in New-York pks., at 81c.

OILS—Linseed has been in demand and quoted up to 86c.@87c., in casks, ⅌ gallon. Other descriptions dull. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 70c @85c.; Red Oil at 38c.; do. Saponified, 55c.; Linseed-oil at 86c.@87c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@66c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 52½c.; Yellow, 57c.@62c.; White, 70c.@75c., ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—The demand has been light, and the market devoid of animation, with values quoted weaker....Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 22c.@22½c....At Philadelphia, 21¾c.@21⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 28c.@28½c....Crude at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c.@16½c. Naphtha nominal....Creek figures nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork for early delivery has been very quiet and weak as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 150 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for old Western Mess, $14 for new Western Prime Mess, $14 15@$14 25 for new Mess, $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime, and $15 for Clear, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the dealings have been slack, and prices quoted lower, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller February, at $14 12½, and 750 bbls., seller March, at $14 12½....Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate demand at from 6¾c.@7c. for City, and 5¾c.@6c., chiefly at 5¾c., for Western, ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in more request at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 335 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., and 8,000 lbs. very light Bellies at 8c.; also, 200 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, for prompt delivery at Milwaukee, at $4 60....Bacon has been held with firmness on a scant offering of desirable cuts, but has been quite moderately dealt in. Sales have been reported of 1,450 boxes, including for early delivery here 200 boxes Cumberland at 7c., and 750 boxes Short Clear at 7½c.; for March delivery here, 250 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.; and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes do. at 6½c....Lard has been in limited request, the reduced offerings of desirable samples and firmness of sellers checking operations. Sales have been reported of 435 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for common to No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for prime to choice Western Steam; 9½c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for City; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10½c. for Refined. For forward delivery a very moderate demand has been noted at about previous quotations. Sales since our last, 2,250 tcs. Prime Western Steam, including, for forward delivery here, 250 tcs., seller February, at 9½c.; 250 tcs., seller March, at 9½c., and 750 tcs., seller April, at 10c; also, at the West, 1,000 tcs., buyer to March 15, at 9c....Beef continues very quiet at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive within the range from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$25 50 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in pretty fair demand at $23@$26, as the extremes, chiefly at $25 for prime; sales, 190 bbls....With the exception of a moderate jobbing call for selections of the finer grades of State Butter, and some demand from packers, mostly for low grade Western, very little movement can be noticed in the Butter market, while values are more or less irregular, and on straight lines, or full dairies, almost nominal. Shippers are practically passive....The home trade inquiry for Cheese has been fair, while the export call has been light. Stock has been offered with reserve, and for the better grades holders have been claiming a further advance in price, though finding buyers rather slow in responding, on other than small lots wanted for prompt use....We quote fair to extra State Butter at 25c.@32c., in firkins and half firkins; fair to fancy State tubs at 32c.@38c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@26c.; Grease Butter, 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. ....Fair to extra choice State Factory Cheese, 13¾c.@17c., the latter for small selected lots; good to choice State Farm Dairy at 14c @16c.; Western, ordinary to extra choice, 10c.@15½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been salable, in a jobbing way, at firm prices, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½; and Patna at $7 37½@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and held with firmness, including Turk's Island, 40c.; Liverpool Ground. $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 20@$3 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c.; Coarse at 45c.

SEEDS—Clover has been more active, but prices have favored buyers on freer offerings; sales have been reported of 1,650 bags at 11c.@11½c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been pretty actively sought after at the improved figures, last quoted; 10,000 bags have been sold, part from store, at $2 51, gold. Other kinds unchanged.

SKINS—Have been in rather moderate demand at about former rates.

SOAP—Has been quoted pretty firm, with a moderate call noted for Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 2, 6¾c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in light request, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Mace, $1 35@$1 42½; Cassia, 30c.@31c.; White Pepper, 38c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18½c.; Ginger at 9c.@10½c.; Pimento at 10¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate movement reported in Raw, mostly for refining, on a steady basis as to price; sales, 772 hhds. and 1,027 boxes, including 224 hhds. about good fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 25 hhds. prime refining do. and 358 hhds. do. Porto Rico at 9⅛c.; 165 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 11 5-16c.; 520 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 8, at 8¾c.; and 507 boxes Centrifugal at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb. Quotations as before. Refined unaltered.

TALLOW &c.—The market has been quiet but quoted steady. Sales have been quoted since our last of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to prime; also, 30 tcs. prime Stearine at 9⅝c., and 265 pkgs. Grease at 6¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand at firm prices; sales, 350 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@13c.; 150 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf and 128 cases new Ohio on private terms; 200 cases old Ohio at 16c.@37½c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c., and 300 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb. Manufactured rather slow at former figures. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7¼c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8¼c.@ 9¼c.	8¾c.@10c.
Good to Medium Leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Fine to Medium Leaf	11c.@12c.	11¼c.@12½c.
Selections	12½c.@13c.	13c. @16c.

Seed-Leaf Tobacco as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, $15@$16; Binders and Seconds, 20c.@25c.; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 14c.@16c.; average lots, 27½c.@32½c.; Wrappers, 25c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 26c.@45c. *Havana Tobacco* as follows: Havana—Common, 85c.@90c.; good, 95c.@$1; fine, $1 05@$1 10, currency. Yara—I Cut, 97½c.@$1; II Cut, $1 15@$1 25; average lots, $1@$1 10, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Manufactured Tobacco has been in light request, including Black Work, common and medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 19c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@50c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to 93c. ⅌ gallon on a dull market; sales, 163 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rate.

WOOL—The scant offerings of desirable lots of domestic fleece and pulled, and the high views of holders have been against free dealings, though the inquiry has been fair. A moderate call has been noted for foreign Wool at firm and buoyant prices.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
American Saxony Fleece	70@80
Extra and above Merino Fleece	60@68
Native to full-blood Merino Fleece	60@75
Unwashed Fleece	52@58
Texas, coarse to fine	30@45
Santa Fé, white Fleece	37@53
Santa Fé, black Fleece	33@38
California, Spring clip	35@45
California, Fall clip and Lambs	36@40
Super to Extra Pulled	70@80
No. 1 Pulled	50@62½
Lambs pulled	62@68
Western limed pulled	50@55
Southern limed pulled	47@52
Tub-washed	80@90
California pulled	30@58
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	26@42
Rio Grande, washed	25@40
Rio Grande, unwashed	16@27
Cape, unwashed	40@45
Canada, combing	75@80
Canada, No. 1 super-pulled	50@70

FREIGHTS—The feature of the day's business in the line of berth freights was the unusual activity in the way of grain engagements, which led to an advance in rates by steam, with a much lighter offering of room. The chief call was for the Liverpool market. The Cotton and Provision movement was also comparatively free, on the basis of about previous quotations. In other kinds of produce, there was not much animation. The chartering movement was on a moderate scale, with the main inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade; also some call for Cotton and general cargo. For the West Indies there was a rather better demand noted for suitable vessels, at about steady rates. ....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 4,400 bales Cotton at ⅜d., by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, chiefly by steam; 175,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d., closing at 6d. by steam, and 5d. by sail, mainly by steam; 1,600 boxes Bacon and 1,150 tcs. Lard, by sail, mostly at 17s. 6d., 200 boxes Bacon and 170 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 25s.; 700 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 25s.; 100 tons Oilcake, in bags, by sail, at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, by do., at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also, a British ship, 1,396 tons, another 1,119 tons, and another 938 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain, on private terms, and 10 tons Clover seed at 25s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 500 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,400 quarters Grain, reported (on a foreign charter) without particulars....For Havre, or Antwerp, a Swedish bark, 695 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, 125 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bremen, 150 tons Cedar-wood at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Hamburg, 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; 250 boxes Extract of Logwood at 20s. measurement. Also a German ship, 850 tons, (now here,) with equal to about 4,000 bales Cotton, from Charleston, on private terms....For Stockholm, by steam, 150 hhds. Tallow, and 2,300 boxes Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton, 3d.; also the Danish steam-ship *Thorwaldsen*, 1,000 tons capacity, (to arrive,) with general cargo, on private terms....For Bilboa, a British brig, 277 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For a Mediterranean port direct, (excluding the east and west coasts of Italy,) a Norwegian bark, with equal to about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, private terms....For [illegible], Norwegian [illegible]....For [illegible] of Cuba, an American brig, 463 tons, with empty hhds. at $1 each....For Cardenas, from St. Johns, [illegible] a British brig, [illegible] tons, at [illegible] British brig, 235 tons, with general cargo, at about $1,100; also a British schooner, 100 tons, at about [illegible] ⅌ bbl....For Mobile an American ship, 1,502 tons, from Philadelphia, in ballast....For San Francisco an American ship, 1,075 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. ....Freights for the London market were exceptionally dull, and rates nominally as before.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advanced and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25; seller March, $1 25¾@1 26¼. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40½c. Ear, 40c.; seller March, 40¾c.@40⅝c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE in good demand; sales of No. 1 at 73c; No. 2, 71c.@72c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and declining at $12 37½@12 40; seller March, $12 50@12 55. LARD steady at $8 90@8 92½. HAMS, in pickle, sold at 8½c.@9½c. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Green Meats unchanged. Boxed Meats firm. Live Hogs dull and a shade lower; extreme range, $4@4 60 for [illegible] at $4 20@4 30. Dressed Hogs dull and lower at $4 90 for mixed weights; $5 for light weights; total number of Hogs, packed to date, 1,075,000. CATTLE quiet and weak, owing to want of transportation; sales at $4 50@5 25 for fair to choice; $3@4 25 for butchers. WHISKY sold at 88c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley, 17,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—Rail Shipment—2,300 bushels Barley. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN quiet; sales of 4 cars No. 2, in lots, at 59c. OATS, RYE and PEAS neglected. BARLEY quiet; sales of two cars Two-rowed State at 80c., on track; 1,000 bushels Western, on private terms. SEEDS quiet; sales a few bags of Timothy at $3 60; 60 bags medium Clover at $8 40. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES without notable change and demand light. CATTLE—Receipts, 462 head, making the total for the week of 328 cars against 336 cars for the same time last week. A scarcity of cars on the Central delays shipments. About 40 car lots, mostly common stock, are in yards to be shipped through. Prices firm at the advance over last week. Buyers holding off. Sales of 131 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,215 to 1,320 lbs., at $3 37½@5 62½; 12 head of Canada common, averaging 1,109 lbs., at $4 62½; 111 head Texas, Missouri Steers, averaging 1,231 lbs., at $4; 8 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,201 lbs., at $5 25. SHEEP—Receipts, none; market closed firm at unchanged rates; nearly everything here changed hands; sales of 92 head Indianas, averaging 97 lbs., on private terms; 139 Indianas, averaging 95 lbs., at $7 15; 15 Canada Sheep, averaging 109 lbs., at $7 25. HOGS—Receipts, 24 head; sales of 1,189 head; extra, $4 75@4 85; extra would bring $5.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—FLOUR active at $5 25@$6 for Extra Winter; $6 40@6 75 for Double Extra; $7 20 for Treble Extra; $7 50@8 25 for Family Winter. WHEAT firm at $1 33 for No. 2 Spring; $1 75 for No. 3 Fall. CORN slow; high Mixed and Yellow, on track, sold at 41c. OATS firm; sales of No. 2, on track, at 35c.@35½c. in elevator, 37¼c. BARLEY quiet for choice spring. RYE slow at 79c. for No. 2. WHISKY—No sales. PORK nominal. Dry-salted Meats nominally unchanged; sales of packed lots at 5c. for Shoulders; clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.; [illegible] Bacon dull, Shoulders, buyer March, at 6c. BACON quiet at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. for Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12c.@13c. LARD firm at 9½c. for choice. Live HOGS steady at $4@4 40. CATTLE active and higher at $3 50@$6. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye and 1,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—FLOUR in fair demand; Family, $7 20@$7 35. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 56@$1 57. CORN steady at 48c. OATS steady at 40c. RYE in fair demand and firmer at 86c.@88c. [illegible] firm; Reserve, 26c.@28c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $12 25. LARD steady and in light demand; holders firm at 8⅞c.@9c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; nominally 5c. for Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅛c. for Sides; sales of 400,000 lbs. Shoulders, part buyer March and part seller March. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 6½c. Shoulders held at 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 20@4 40. [illegible] $5; receipts, 1,000 head. WHISKY firm and in demand at 86c.@87c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Quercitron BARK—No. 1 nominal at $30. FLOUR dull; superfine, $5@5 62½; Extra, $5 75@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@7 50; State [illegible] $7 50@7 75; Fancy lots at $8@8 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 62@$1 65; Choice scarce; State and Western Red, $1 65@$1 67; White, $1 65@$1 90, the latter for Fancy Michigan brands. RYE steady at 92c. CORN in limited request; New Yellow, 65c.; High Mixed, 63c. OATS sell; White at 55c.@56c.; Mixed at 53c.; Black at 50c. Mess PORK firm at $14 50. LARD firm at 9¼c.@9¾c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 22c. WHISKY dull at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—FLOUR in moderate demand and steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and firmer; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; Choice White Canada, $1 85. CORN unchanged; sales of Western at 66c., and 800 bushels at 68c. BARLEY nominally $1@$1 05 for Canada. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2, $1 24½. OATS firm and higher at 32½c. for No. 2. CORN advanced and in fair demand at 40½c. for No. 2 mixed. RYE—Demand light; Western firm at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and lower at 59c. for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS dull and unchanged at $4 20@4 30. PORK quiet and weak at $12 25. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and unchanged. CORN quiet; sales 1 car Western Mixed at 73c. BARLEY quiet; sales 2 cars Two-rowed State and No. 3, taken together, at 73c. [illegible] at 74c.; Canada West at $1 08½; 52 cars in excess of last week's receipts; average quality inferior; prices for quality higher; nominally 74c.; Lambs, 7½c.@8½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—COTTON irregular; Middling, nominally 22½c.@22¾c.; net receipts, 5,794 bales; gross, 5,455 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,646 bales; to Bremen, 2,023 bales; to Galveston, 200 bales; coastwise, 2,625 bales; stock, 246,612 bales; receipts of the week, 35,225 bales; gross, 37,009 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,708 bales; to the Continent, 7,409 bales; coastwise, 8,096 bales; sales of the week, 28,000 bales.

TOLEDO, Feb. 9.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and a shade better; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 56½; Amber Michigan, $1 50; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 50; No. 2 do., $1 45. CORN dull; sales of No. 2 at 47¼c. for high mixed; 46¾c. for low mixed. OATS at 47c. for No. 1; 45c. for No. 2. CLOVER SEED, $5 85. RECEIPTS—14,000 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bushels Corn.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; tendency downward; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 1,826 bales; exports, coastwise, 879 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 75,891 bales; receipts of the week, 15,154 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,209 bales; sales of the week, 2,360 bales; sales for the week, 11,850 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 19¾c.; net receipts, 574 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,295 bales; coastwise, 1,110 bales; sales, 510 bales; stock, 49,558 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,860 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,983 bales; coastwise, 1,556 bales; sales of the week, 4,900 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 907 bales; exports coastwise, 1,322 bales; stock, 57,650 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,299 bales; coastwise, 5,153 bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22¾c.@23c.; net receipts, 61 bales; gross, 1,035 bales; exports, coastwise, 500 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 10,594 bales; gross receipts of the week, 1,504 bales; gross, 3,285 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 650 bales; to the Continent, 374 bales; coastwise, 1,092 bales; sales of the week, 2,861 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c.; net receipts, 78 bales; gross, 781 bales; exports to Great Britain, 457 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,000 bales; receipts of the week, 1,233 bales; gross, 8,934 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,966 bales; sales of the week, 4,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, nominally 22¾c.; net receipts, 1,044 bales; gross, 1,073 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,383 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 28,009 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,457 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,650 bales; coastwise, 3,659 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—BAGGING firm at 14c.@15c. FLOUR firm and active; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT in fair demand and steady at $1 60@$1 65. CORN active; shelled, sacked, 58c. OATS steady at 52c. RYE firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady and changed.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9.—COTTON—Nothing doing; net receipts, 665 bales; exports, coastwise, 720 bales; stock, 2,829 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,078 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 300 bales; coastwise, 5,441 bales; sales of the week, 240 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—FLOUR advanced and in fair demand at $6 75@$9 50. CORN dull and lower at 58c.@63c. OATS quiet and unchanged at 45c. PORK, $13. MEATS dull and unchanged at 5⅛c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 9¼c.@9¾c.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; receipts, 1,009 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 1871, 21,370 bales; 1872, 16,980 bales; receipts of the week, 3,500 bales; sales of the week, 3,200 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 277 bales; exports, coastwise, 255 bales; stock, 4,510 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,397 bales; exports, coastwise, 852 bales; sales of the week, 1,0[illegible] bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—WHEAT steady; sales of Extra at $1 58@$1 59; Amber Michigan, $1 47. CORN steady at 53c. for Mixed. OATS quiet and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED steady at $5 75@$6.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—WHEAT quiet at $1 55 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 49 for No. 2 do. CORN quiet at 54c. OATS steady at 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined held at 20¾c.; Crude steady at $4 75@$4 80.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—COTTON dull; receipts of the week, 625 bales; shipments, 1,073 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1871, 12,306 bales; 1872, 9,915 bales.

SELMA, Feb. 9.—COTTON—Stock, 1871, 10,775 bales; 1872, 4,590 bales; receipts of the week, 915 bales; shipments, 1,070 bales.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN HEALY, of No. 446 Eighth-avenue, was arrested early yesterday morning, as he was leaving the liquor-store of EDWARD EARLY, No. 479 Seventh-avenue, an entrance to which he had effected by breaking in the front door. In his possession was a quantity of cigars and a small sum of money. Justice LEDWITH committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

An impostor is visiting the charitable people of the west side of the City, representing himself as authorized to collect money for the Laight-street Baptist Mission. He has secured about $100 in this manner.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE WATER-CARRIER.—Matinée at 2—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralty Troupe. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2½—POPULAR CONCERTS—Miss Isabelle Stone.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—CONCERT—Messrs. S. B. Mills and Sarasate.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Before Mr. HORACE GREELEY pursues any further his craze about succeeding President GRANT, will he explain how he became a partner with W. M. TWEED and SANDS in the "Tobacco Manufacturing Company?" Mr. GREELEY cannot deny that he *did* enter into this business association with TWEED—although, perhaps, he will say that he never "made any money out of it." It is curious that he never *does* derive profit from any of his enterprises—not even from that great scheme of supplying the Tweed & Greeley Tobacco Manufactory Company with Chappaqua cabbages, as the raw material of the "finest Havana cigars," with a picture of GREELEY on each box.

There is some prospect that the officials of the Market Savings Bank will be afforded practical experience of the penalties the law affixes to the betrayal of such important trusts as were lodged in their hands. Witnesses are not wanting to what seems to be criminal favoritism to depositors, in letting them know of the insolvent condition of the Bank, while to new applicants the Bank was represented as sound. This looks like obtaining money on false pretenses. Meanwhile, what is doing about the offenses of HANK SMITH, President of the Bowling-green Bank? Was there nothing criminal in his false representations, continued since exposure, in the loans to fictitious persons, in the doctoring of the statements, in the altering of the accounts? Are offices of delicate responsibility and of honor, like the Police Commissionership, the homage of sponging toadies at the Delavan House, and the sheltering tenderness of the *Tribune*, all that such a career as this of SMITH'S brings to a man?

While the Fenton papers go on cackling about "reforms in the Custom-house"—the reform they mean being the instant appointment of a "Fenton man" as Collector—the President is preparing some real reforms, which will close the Custom-house forever to corrupt office-seekers, like the Fenton gang. Gen. GRANT is very apt to surprise his assailants by a flank movement, and it will not be satisfactory to the Greeleyites to learn that there is no chance of their obtaining the offices in the Custom-house for division among men of the type of HANK SMITH and BEN MANIERRE. When an abuse connected with the Federal Administration is exposed, it is corrected—from which system the Democrats might very usefully take a hint. The reforms now proposed in the Custom-house will be heard of very shortly.

When we consider the circumstances of the case, there is something noteworthy in the attitude of the United States Senate in the Alabama business, as contrasted with that of the House of Commons. America is the injured party in the affair; the losses for which the British Premier passionately declares our claims are absolutely inadmissible, even for consideration, were unquestionably borne by us, and, unquestionably, in large part, grew out of the acts of England. Yet, while the English House of Commons cheers, first DISRAELI and then GLADSTONE, for hot-tempered declarations touching the mere entertainment of these claims, the American Senate, on the suggestion of the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that "silence is wisdom," declines even to pass a resolution of inquiry on the subject.

The Democrats and Minority Representation.

We regret to see the Albany *Argus* opposing the new charter for this City, on the ground of its minority representation, and echoing the vague complaints of less intelligent papers about the "complicated" character of the cumulative system of voting. According to the *Argus*, New-York, in the next charter election, must prepare itself for a "conundrum," not a canvass, while those who do understand the problem will be enabled, by their superior mathematical ability, to have every petty corrupt ring and clique represented in the City Government.

It seems to be one of the Providential judgments on the Democratic Party that, having survived all their moral impulses and grand ideas, they do not even know intellectually what is for their interest. The ordinary observer would suppose that when a new feature is introduced into State politics, designed to protect minorities, the party which for the last ten years has been a minority party would jump at the opportunity, and support the reform vigorously. If any body need minority representation throughout the Union, it is the Democrats. What a difference in their favor would be made by it in such States as Massachusetts and the North-west! But when the principle is proposed in our City Government, we find the whole party rallying against it merely because of a party advantage in the City which they would lose by it.

In the form in which the Seventy propose it, there is not the slightest ground for the objections of the Albany Democratic journal. It is so plain that even the wayfaring and repeating Democrats of our lowest wards can understand it. In the district, for instance, comprising the First, Fourth and Sixth Wards, the minority is in the proportion of twenty to one hundred, and this minority, for the first time in the memory of man, will be enabled to be represented. Each independent citizen in that orderly district will approach the polls on the morning of election with the privilege of depositing nine votes for Alderman. He may give them all to his favorite pugilist, Billy O'Mulligan, or he may divide them as he chooses among various Democratic candidates up to the number of five. This surely is not difficult even for a Sixth Ward "rough" to understand.

If he happens to be manipulated and guided by some patriotic leader like Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, or Mr. FIELDS, he will not pour out all his votes on his favorite O'Mulligan, but will choose, say, three others. He will not dare to divide among the whole five his nine votes, because his shrewd leaders will tell him that the cunning Republicans will concentrate on one or two, and thus beat him. Yet it will undoubtedly happen that, having this liberty of voting for his favorites, he will put an unequal vote on particular candidates, and thus give the minority additional chances. A large majority could seldom be so perfectly managed as to divide their votes equally among the largest possible number of candidates. The chances would be that only three out of the five candidates for Alderman would get the large majority of the Democratic vote.

The small and intelligent minority of these wards, who, for a generation, had voted like a forlorn hope, and never once achieved the slightest success, or been once represented in City or State, would now have their chance. Being small, and being intelligent, they could more easily combine. They would undoubtedly determine to divide their votes equally or nearly so between two candidates. In the numerical proportions we have supposed, of one hundred to twenty, the majority could, if they were sufficiently organized, carry in certainly four candidates, but the chances would be immensely in favor of the minority securing two out of the five, so that they would enjoy even more than their share of representation—that is, one-sixth of the voters would have two-fifths of the government.

This, though an evil, would be counterbalanced in the wards like the Ninth and Fourteenth, where the voters were more evenly balanced, and chances might easily give the majority more than their proportion of representation. The objections which such Democratic organs as the *Argus* copy and repeat to this system, are not so much to the cumulative vote, which is simple enough for a child to understand, as to such complicated systems as the "Geneva vote" and "Hare's system." These last, though they come much nearer the ideal end of suffrage, are too complicated and strange to our habits ever to be adopted by the people generally. The real objection to the cumulative vote is the same that lies against the whole suffrage by majorities—that is, that caucuses and cliques can rule it. But this would certainly be less of an evil under the proposed plan than under the old, and would be counterbalanced by the representation of a minority. Under the cumulative plan, the majority would be more individual in their preferences, and less liable to be led by demagogues and caucuses than now.

The true objection to the charter the *Argus* has not touched upon—its extreme *localism*, and the uncertain tenure of the most responsible and important Departments, the Commissions. These certainly ought not to be made so entirely dependent on the vote of the Board of Aldermen. Nor should our important Protestant charities be placed under the supervision, and made dependent on, the approval of the future Irish-Catholic City authorities. The State should come in here, as in the management of the Police and the Board of Health.

Making Our Burdens Equal.

We need not say to any of our readers who have had opportunities either for experience or observation of the operation of our system of local taxation, that it has long been very bad. The system has nearly every conceivable defect. It is deceitful, for under the guise of the simple and equal taxation of all property, property has been taxed in as great a variety of ways and degrees as the caprice, ignorance, prejudice or corruption of assessors could produce. It is ineffective, for it has left vast portions of the property of citizens untaxed. It is unjust, for it has duplicated burdens, and in many cases has put a premium on evasion. It is confused, and allows different sections of the State to be taxed for widely different proportions of their actual possessions. It is unprofitable to the State as a whole, because it contrasts very unfavorably with the systems of the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Connecticut, lying close to the City of New-York, against bidding against advantages conferred by our own laws for the investment of capital.

If it be asked how such a system has grown up in a free State, whose affairs are managed theoretically in the interest of its citizens, and by their immediate representatives, the reply is that until within a half score of years, the relative burdens of taxation have not been heavy enough to attract attention. Wealth had up to that period increased so rapidly and so easily, and the expenditures to be met by taxation had been so slight in proportion to the means at hand to meet them, that the people could not afford the time or the labor of investigating the operation of tax laws, or effecting a change in them. But since the outbreak of the rebellion, and the appearance among our local burdens of taxation of provision for bounties and for war purposes generally, the importance of taxation, both relative and actual, has largely increased. If we did not perceive this fact during the war, while values were artificially advanced, and wealth was apparently increasing, we began to perceive it as soon as values began to shrink, and we found it a constantly more difficult task to make our incomes suffice for our expenditures.

It was a fortunate thing for the people of the State that, at a moment when the real importance of the matter was being forced upon them in a practical and painful manner, there was called to the study of the problem of Reform one of the ablest and most experienced thinkers on this and kindred subjects that this country has produced—a gentleman whose services to the nation cannot easily be overrated, and whose energy, acuteness, and practical sense have given him a high standing in every country where intelligent financial legislation is valued. The Tax Commission, of which Mr. D. A. WELLS is Chairman, last year made its first report, exposing in a clear manner the evils and incongruities of our tax-laws, and suggesting practical remedies. With characteristic moderation, the Commissioners did not urge immediate action, but asked that their suggestions be made public, and that, at the close of another year, they should be allowed to present further results of their investigations, and to embody their recommendations in the form of law. This they were allowed to do, and we yesterday presented to our readers the substance of their report.

The law proposed by the Commission contemplates a radical change in the methods of assessment of property, and provides for extending those methods uniformly throughout the State, not only for the assessment of property for purposes of State taxation, but for its assessment for purposes of all taxation. Under the present system, the law requires the taxation of all real and personal property at its actual value, less the debts owed by the owner. In point of fact, however, the real estate of the State is taxed on assessed valuations of from twenty per cent. to fifty per cent. of its actual value, and the personal property on an assessed valuation of not more than one-eighth. So gross is the violation and evasion of the law in respect to personal property, that it would be easy to point out *thirty* men whose actual personal property exceeds the assessed valuation of all the personal property of the State. To remedy this state of things, the Commissioners propose, first, that real estate shall be taxed at its full market value; second, that moneyed corporations, whose possessions are held by permission of the Legislature and all of whose affairs are properly subject to the inspection of the officers of the State, shall be taxed according to existing laws; and third, that personal property shall be reached by taxing every man possessing it according to a designated *sign of the amount* he possesses. This sign is the rent or rental value of all buildings, and the land on which they are built, occupied by him. To get at the property indicated by this sign, the Commission propose to multiply the rent or rental value of buildings and land by three, and to tax the occupier, be he owner or tenant, on the amount thus ascertained, this tax to be in lieu of all further taxes on personal property of any description.

The reasoning of the Commission is, in the first place, that in this way every man will be taxed for a fair average valuation of his personal property, investigation showing that, as a rule, personal property equal to three times the rent of house or building is necessary to sustain the expenditures for living or transacting business, of which the rent forms a part. In the second place, some proportion—and the Commission deem a fair proportion—of every one's personal property is reached. There is no room for mental reservations or false swearing as to amount or offsets, or transfers to evade the law. The buildings are there—tangible, immovable, not to be concealed. The rent or rental value is capable of either accurate statement or close estimate. The wealthy man, who chooses to live in a fine house, or requires fine warehouses for his business, cannot escape the share he is able to bear of the public burden; and the man of moderate means, who is not intimate with the Assessors, or may be ignorant of the ways of evasion, is not saddled with the share of his unscrupulous fellow-citizens. We do not pretend to be able to judge of the accuracy of the ratio of rent to personal property fixed by the Commissioners—though it strikes us as a fair one—but of the immense superiority of their general method of distributing the weight of taxation, we have no doubt whatever.

There are many arguments in favor of the change recommended by the Commission which we cannot now consider. But those to which we have called attention, taken with the fact that no civilized nation except our own, now clings to the absurd system practised by our State, and the farther fact that neighboring States are progressing rapidly in the direction pointed out by the Commission, are sufficient to show that the reform ought to receive prompt and earnest attention.

The Supplementary Audit Bill.

The Legislature has passed, with a promptitude and unanimity which does it credit, the amendments which the original audit and appropriation bill so urgently required. The bill which passed on Jan. 30 was so loosely drawn as to render its literal execution entirely impossible. It was patched and tinkered in a way which showed an utter disregard of the practical requirements of the City, and apart altogether from its radical fault of constituting a Board of Audit, composed of heads of departments, it invested the Board with functions of the most indefinite and contradictory character. Passed with the avowed purpose of giving the speediest possible relief to the most needy of the City creditors, it placed the unpaid laborer, policeman or clerk on the same footing as the tradesmen who profess to have furnished TWEED'S Bureau of supplies, with tons of blank-books and rivers of ink. Intended for the relief of the Department of Finance it contrived to tie the hands of the Controller; designed to restore order into the financial business of the City, it bade fair to land it in chaos.

The supplementary bill passed in deference to the express wish of Controller GREEN, sustained by the opinion of eminent counsel, will enable the Board of Audit to proceed with all reasonable dispatch to the liquidation of all legal and urgent claims outstanding against the City. The claims for salaries and wages are excepted from the operation of the five days' clause, and all properly authenticated and certified pay-rolls can thus be disposed of at once. While desirous to see every one in the City employ promptly paid every cent of arrears, the public will expect, none the less, that men who appeared on pay-rolls without doing any work should be rigidly excluded from the ranks of City creditors. There were scores of such in the Department of Public Works. Any outstanding pay-rolls of this Department ought, therefore, to be scrutinized with especial care. Mr. VAN NORT is credited with having cut the sinecurists adrift from TWEED'S department, and as he is apparently desirous of making a little political capital, he would find that it could be more effectively done by helping to save the taxpayers from wasting money on men who did nothing to earn it, than by making stump speeches before an audience duly packed with appreciative friends.

How Not to Do It.

There has been an evident desire on the part of somebody in the management of the Miller investigation to hoodwink the Committee, and show them "how not to do it." The only witnesses examined, thus far, have been, with a single exception, gentlemen in the profession, whose personal standing or official connection has kept them out of MILLER'S reach, or else whose connection with the Superintendent was already known to be free from anything discreditable to either party.

At times it seems doubtful whether the subject of this investigation is intended to be MILLER, or ENGLISH, or BARNES, or some of the leading life insurance companies. The questions are taking so wide a sweep, and the by-play of retort opens up so much new ground, that if the Committee can only give the rest of their lives to the work we may hope to gather an immense amount of general information on insurance subjects, as well as considerable secret history relating to individual officers and companies. But this is not the real object for which the Committee was appointed, and we must suggest the propriety of their keeping more closely to the main question. This, in plain words, is: Has Superintendent MILLER performed the duties of his responsible office with intelligence, integrity, and strict impartiality? The whole matter revolves around this point. Humiliating and scandalous as it must appear, one of the State's chief officials is on trial for malfeasance in office, amounting, as is alleged, to something akin to misdemeanor. It is to this point that the evidence should tend. If the charges are unfounded, or the result of misconception, the public should know that fact. If, however, it is susceptible of proof that extortionate charges have been assessed upon companies, or that large sums have been paid by them, as fees, because they feared the Superintendent's enmity, let us have convicting testimony to this effect. If the official, intrusted by the State with the protection of its citizens from unsound insurance companies, has been all this time in the pay of such concerns, and, as it were, retained by them with large fees, as against the people he was first bound to serve, this is something which should be shown up by trustworthy evidence. If weak companies, belonging to New-York, or permitted to do business here, have been able to secure a lease of further opportunity to plunder the public by paying money to Mr. MILLER or his myrmidons, for kindly letting them alone, or reporting favorably upon their condition, this is another proper subject of inquiry. As to confining the questions to a few general topics, the chief one being whether they signed the recent round-robin under compulsion, or whether they thought $150 or $2,500 cheap for a whitewashing certificate, or whether they paid anything last Winter to help pass "Miller's bill" at Albany—all this is mere boys' play. Where witnesses have all been picked out to meet just such questions, and could not, if they wished, inculpate the Superintendent, of course the result can be easily foreseen.

Now we would suggest that the Committee prepare their case in proper form, and proceed with this investigation as though they knew what they were intending to do. Thus far there have been plenty of witnesses who knew nothing, or did not want to know anything against Mr. MILLER; who paid what they were charged in the way of fees, or sent him checks for $200 or $250 for a few hours' work, and still looked upon everything as lovely. Now, let us hear from some of the gentlemen who are generally known to be in close connection with the accused, and whose offices he frequents whenever he comes to town. Where, for instance, is the President of the life insurance company close to whose office MILLER has his headquarters when in New-York, and who certainly knows who *did* pay money for legislative jobbery last Winter? Where are the Mr. ECCLESTEIN, the Mr. STANDARD, the several examiners SOUTHWICK, ELDRIDGE, BRIGGS, SICKLES, CARTER and company?—where is OLCOTT?—where are the insurance officers who would not sign the circular?—where is the insurance editor whose paper contained this significant paragraph?

> "Should the unwritten history of this whitewashing business ever come to the surface, there will be some curious revelations. The moral cowardice exhibited by some of the signers of the document addressed to the Superintendent—gentlemen who, *to our personal knowledge*, have handled Mr. MILLER in the severest manner in conversation, in letters and in the public prints, and who are today, behind his back, bitter and even furious in their denunciations, is one of the strangest features of this very strange transaction. That officials of sterling companies should be driven by fear of the possible consequences of the personal hostility of the Superintendent and his retainers into a position of such inconsistency, is not flattering to their manhood."

Such witnesses as these are the kind to be brought forward and examined, and not men who are known in advance to be either ignorant of the Superintendent's misconduct, or certain to shield him from censure. If the Committee's purpose is to get at the truth, they will need to ask it at the hands of those competent to tell it.

Chicago's Gratitude.

The report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has just been published. It fills eighty-seven octavo pages, and is, on the whole, a satisfactory compilation, although it makes no attempt whatever to give an idea of the amount contributed by each of the several States and by foreign nations. The Chicago *Times*, however, very seasonably comes to the aid of the Committee, and supplies the deficiency in a series of tables. From this source we learn that New-York City and State, independent of Mr. A. T. STEWART'S munificent gift and the collections of the Chamber of Commerce, occupy the first place on the list, the total amount subscribed being $624,571 39. Singularly enough, England comes second, by right of an aggregate of $386,420 50, and from the letter of Minister SCHENCK, published in Thursday's TIMES, we have no doubt this amount will be increased to $400,000. Massachusetts ranks next, showing a total of $335,530 31. Then follow Pennsylvania, with $175,094 75; Maryland, $179,703 78; California, $159,363 39; New-Jersey, $147,110 62; Connecticut, $100,344 26; District of Columbia, $134,337 05; Ohio, $66,187 90; Indiana, $35,914 10; Illinois, $43,076 99; Rhode Island, $56,915 60; Tennessee, $23,830 15; Michigan, $38,185 14; Wisconsin, $418 50; Minnesota, $27,117 90; Iowa, $13,474 34; Missouri, $65,963 65; Arkansas, $2,710 85; Kansas, $21,226 85; Kentucky, $15,483 40; Delaware, $8,070 70; New-Hampshire, $22,667 15; Vermont, $5,635 43; West Virginia, $15,593 40; Virginia, $11,312 66; North Carolina, $115; South Carolina, $1,077 50; Georgia, $2,065 75; Florida, $1,049 23; Alabama, $5; Mississippi, $65; Louisiana, $28,936 95; Texas, $8,021 26; Oregon, $13,000; Nebraska, $15,334 92; Dakota Territory, $90; Washington Territory, $600; Utah Territory, $15,381 11; Nevada, $1,505 83; Wyoming Territory, $800; Colorado, $12,053 78; New-Mexico, $1,475 50; Canada, $148,611 47; Nova Scotia, $1,090; British Columbia, $535 70; Sandwich Islands, $1,635; China, $894 89; Cuba, $16,393 37; Central America, $402 75; South America, $18,250; Ireland, $67,990 68; Scotland, $59,881 28; Wales, $148 78; France, $57,381 72; Germany, $64,607 50; Portugal, $317 28; Holland, $196 98; Belgium, $131; Austria, $1,491 85; Switzerland, $15,439 82; Italy, $591 42. The amount credited to Ohio includes only what was placed in the hands of the Society. In addition to that, a Special Committee was sent from Cincinnati to disburse funds at discretion. Missouri's contribution was made in a similar way. Altogether, it appears that the Society has used $1,573,639 19 in relieving the distress of some 9,895 families, of which 3,810 are able-bodied, 2,378 widows and deserted, and 3,707 sick, aged, and infirm. It is evident from the manner in which the calculations have been made, that the aggregates will be very considerably increased as soon as all the contributions have been sent in. At present, the Society is able to state that the poor of the city, during this and the coming Winter, are amply provided for. We find among those receiving relief 1,587 laborers, 213 carpenters, 157 washerwomen, 147 tailors, 119 shoe-makers, 56 peddlers, 87 painters, 75 sailors, 57 store-keepers, 40 saloon-keepers, 98 teamsters, 36 blacksmiths, 17 plasterers, 17 printers, 11 stone-cutters, 66 seamstresses, 13 warehousemen, 12 doctors, 16 engineers, 27 gardeners, 20 agents, 1 minister, 1 organist, 2 architects and 12 barbers. The Committee now desire that no more contributions be called for, and take occasion, in closing the report, to return thanks to the world for its unexampled generosity. It may be right to state that the Relief Society has been organized subject to the supervision of the Chicago Common Council, to which body it has to submit reports whenever called upon so to do. It is composed, to a great extent, of men whose philanthropic works have raised them above suspicion. In fact, all necessary safeguards have been placed around the fund, in order that the intention of the donors may be fully and faithfully carried out.

Public Processions.

A bill to regulate public processions in this City has been introduced into the State Senate. It prohibits all processions on Sunday, except in connection with funerals, and forbids even funeral processions to be accompanied by music on that day. No procession is to be permitted at any time except by the consent of the Police—the latter being thus constituted the sole judges as to what societies or organizations shall have the privilege of marching through our streets. This is the substance of the bill as reported by telegraph. If the report is correct, the bill is rather worse than the total absence of law, which it proposes to remedy.

The cowardly conduct of HALL and KELSO in prohibiting the Orange procession last July, at the dictation of the Hibernian societies, called public attention to the fact that we have no law whatever regulating street processions. It is certainly undesirable that organizations of foreigners, or turbulent gangs of political shoulder-hitters, should have the right to parade our streets at any hour, interfering with business and making day and night hideous with the braying of discordant brass, or the hoarse yells of the drunken retainers of the Ring. That there are, however, certain processions which are not only permissible, but at certain times eminently proper and desirable, is equally true. A wise legislation would discriminate between processions which are commendable and those which are a breach of the peace and an offense to decent men; and would also define to some extent the manner in which processions should be permitted to use the public streets. The present bill, however, proposes simply to hand the whole matter over to the discretion of KELSO and his kind. It allows these persons to forbid Orangemen and reformers to parade, and gives them full permission to turn over Broadway and the avenues to the Hibernian societies and the political target companies It practically presents KELSO with the authority which, at the bidding of HALL and the Irish Catholics, he impudently assumed and arrogantly attempted to exercise last Summer. Have the Police so earned the confidence of the public by their discretion in dealing with street-parades that we are ready to make them hereafter the final judges in this matter?

The provisions of the bill regarding Sunday processions are also unsatisfactory. While it is undoubtedly the right of the religious public to be protected from unnecessary noise and disturbance on that day, it does not follow that all processions, except those which follow the hearse and coffin, should be forbidden. No one is disturbed by the orderly marching of Sunday-schools, or of certain religious societies on Sunday, and unless it should appear that the suppression of noisy political processions can be secured only by also prohibiting processions which are admitted to be unobjectionable, a bill which indiscriminately forbids them all is neither necessary nor wise.

In regard to the employment of bands of music in Sunday funeral processions, there is something to be said both for and against the custom. It is the delight of the semi-peaceful Irishman, who has passed his life behind the bar of his "saloon," or on the prosaic dust-cart, to be escorted to his grave by the eccentric brasses and turbulent drums of an undisciplined band. His funeral thus partakes of the martial splendor so dear to his military race, and his weeping friends derive undoubted consolation from the sadness which the funeral music produces in the hearts of residents along the line of march. Still, inasmuch as the average brass band of a private funeral procession is extremely unsatisfactory to nine-tenths of those who shrink from its piercing strains, and as the services in numerous religious congregations are seriously disturbed by the passing uproar, it will be generally conceded that this brazen exasperation of the public nerves, and this interruption of religious exercises, should not be permitted to accompany the merest private citizen to his final rest. But in the case of the burial of a gallant soldier, the wailing music of the "Dead March" is a fitting honor to be paid to his martial memory. Should New-York have occasion to bury some gallant soldier on Sunday, it would be awkward to find that the law required the dead hero to be carried to Green-Wood in the same silence that would naturally attend the funeral of TWEED.

Legislation on the subject of public processions is eminently desirable, but it should be wise and discriminating. The present bill is neither, and its passage is therefore to be deprecated even by those who are most earnest in the desire to secure the quiet possession of our streets to the business of the community.

Half a Century of Explosions—Does Legislation Prevent Them?

Some remarkable statements are published by the St. Louis *Republican* about steam-boat explosions on the Mississippi River. The most curious and important of these is the announcement that legislation has not effected a diminution of the number of explosions on that river, or in the casualties attending them. This allegation appears on its face so improbable that we are glad to have the statistics by which it is accompanied. The *Republican*, in gathering material for its article, has had the aid of two steam-boat Captains of long experience, both of whom are now well-known citizens of St. Louis, and the statements we are invited to credit have their emphatic approval. A record of steam-boat explosions for fifty-six years is first given, namely, from 1816 to 1871, both inclusive. Against the name and date of each is set the loss of life on the respective occasions. From these figures the conclusion arrived at is deduced.

The table, if accurate, discovers surprising facts, and the *Republican* professes to have taken the utmost pains to insure its accuracy. For example, the law of Congress prescribing the regulations of steam-boats to prevent accident was passed in 1852. Now, from the table before us, it appears that during the eighteen years preceding that time, the boilers of twenty-seven boats exploded, and 1,002 persons were killed; and that during the eighteen years subsequent to the passage of the law, fifty boats blew up and 3,100 persons were killed. Now, the first and most obvious inference from this is, that the number of boats and passengers having largely increased, the comparison furnishes no fair relative test of the issue in question. This, however, is met by the *Republican's* positive assertion that the official records prove that the steam tonnage on Western rivers—it does not say on the Mississippi alone—has been decreasing for the last twelve or fourteen years, and that, which is pretty certainly true, passenger travel has fallen off in proportion to the increase of facilities for traveling by rail. It is admitted that the aggregate tonnage on Western rivers has not fallen below the tonnage of twenty years ago; but in 1852, it is said, the river tonnage registered was all steam. At present nearly half the aggregate tonnage on all the Western rivers consists of barges. Hence, it is pointed out, the steam tonnage on those rivers is reduced below the amount it had attained in 1852, when the first action was taken, through legislative procedure, to hold the owners of steam-boats to rigid accountability.

Some other notable facts may be gathered from the table. There were five explosions on the Mississippi in 1852, and five, each, in 1870 and 1871. There have been thirty-five explosions since 1860, and a loss of life from them exceeding the aggregate of all similar preceding catastrophes. Coming to a still closer examination, we find what should apparently modify the *Republican's* theory, if it does not destroy it altogether. That theory we take to be that legislation does not, as a matter of experience, diminish explosions, or the loss of life attendant upon them. Of course it is allowable to rest a theory on a set of creditable averages; but when the averages tendered include something so strikingly exceptional as to be altogether unique, and hence to have had no parallel either before its occurrence or after, our belief in the theory must be shaken; and just such an instance presents itself in the case of the steam-boat *Sultana*. The boilers of the *Sultana* exploded seven miles above Memphis, April 27, 1865—not 1864, as the *Republican* has it. According to the official report of the Court-martial—the boat having been in the United States service at the time—there were on board the *Sultana* 1,866 parolled prisoners, 70 cabin passengers, 85 employes of different sorts, and an unknown number of deck passengers. The slaughter was something horrible. According to the Court-martial "only 800 were saved." The *Republican* sets down the loss of life at 1,647. By many it has been thought to have exceeded 2,000. But accepting the *Republican's* estimate, we find that the loss exceeds the aggregate loss of any other *thirty* explosions ever known on the Mississippi.

The highest loss in any other instance, by the table quoted, is 150; this occurs only twice, *i. e.*, with the *Louisiana*, in 1849, and the *Pennsylvania* in 1862. The figure next below is 100, and this occurs only in the cases of the *Oronoco*, in 1838, and the *Anglo-Norman*, in 1850. Below these again there is but one above 80, and the remaining average is very low. From these facts it is apparently established that the theory against legislative protection, so far as that protection is assumed to increase disaster, is unsound. For if we withdraw the *Sultana* from the list, the case constructed to support the theory will not stand; and it certainly must be admitted that the explosion of a transport ship, the machinery of which had been overworked in a trying emergency, and the loss of life by which was so enormously out of proportion to the average, must be accounted exceptional, and hardly applicable to the argument under consideration.

MINOR TOPICS.

Now that Prince BISMARCK has got rid of the last of his obstructive colleagues—Herr VON MUHLER—he seems determined to give the Catholic Party no quarter on the question of education. The Polish schools, which have been hitherto exclusively in the hands of the priests, are to be placed under the same mixed jurisdiction as those of the rest of Prussia. Even Prince BISMARCK would hardly venture to pursue his present vigorous policy in regard to the Church of Rome and its time-honored privileges, were he not assured that he has the support of liberal men within the Church itself. The fact that German Catholics are showing a strong tendency to place the ties of nationality above those which bind them to the Holy See, is a fact of immense significance for the future of Catholicism in Europe, and indeed the world over.

The Japanese Government apparently intends to become intimately acquainted with the military systems of various countries. Not only are youthful Japanese to be initiated into the mysteries of West Point, but the Chargé d'Affaires of that country at Paris has recently made application for the services of a body of French officers and soldiers to proceed to Japan. The French Government has acceded to the request, and those desirous of going are requested to enter their names. The pay offered is attractive.

In Mr. BURNAND'S *Happy Thoughts*, the hero, on going to consult a solicitor, finds only a youthful and inexperienced partner, not very bright, and the unhappy thought suggested itself, "How fearful to discover that one has an idiot solicitor." A gentleman in Paris was in a still more dangerous position lately. Having entered a cab, the horse, very unlike most of its brethren, began bounding away at terrific speed in a direction precisely opposite to that which the fare had indicated. In vain he shrieked, shouted, and waved his hand. At last the carriage came to a stand at a depot, the occupant descended and furiously addressed the driver—but his wrath was quite thrown away—the man had been seized with sudden congestion of the brain, and the gentleman had narrowly escaped an accident at the hands of an idiot driver.

The troubles of M. VICTOR PLACE, lately Consul-General of France in this City, have recommenced. Not long since he was tried, at the instance of the Government, for malversation, and other offenses, in this City, and acquitted. The Government has now once more brought up charges of a still more serious character against him. The result is not yet known here. M. PLACE's brother is Bishop of Marseilles.

Somebody seems still to have spare money in Paris, to judge from the sums lately paid for articles which the most shopkeeping of juries would hardly dare to call necessaries. For a MS. of the latter part of the fourteenth century, enriched with thirty-one exquisitely-executed miniatures, $1,680 was paid. At a former sale it had fetched $40! Another illustrated MS. fetched $2,300, and the MS. *Livre d'heures du Comte Bussy de Rabutin* brought $3,100!

The clergyman who stole books from the Theological Library in Cincinnati has escaped with a light sentence. On the trial the curious spectacle was presented of a Prosecuting-Attorney for the State literally pleading the cause of the prisoner. This gentleman, Mr. CAMPBELL, said that public opinion was very much against the accused, but that the more he, Mr. CAMPBELL, had looked into the case, the more disinclined he had felt to prosecute it at all. It appears, however, that the Librarian, feeling that he was held responsible as custodian of the books, insisted that the trial should go on. Mr. CAMPBELL thought, on the whole, that a case of larceny had been made out, but was doubtful about the "intent" which constitutes the gist of the crime. He was clearly anxious to get MORGAN off. Judge CARTER said he had no doubt either of the taking of the books or that the prisoner meant to keep them. The upshot was that the Judge fined MORGAN twenty-five dollars, and then immediately remitted the fine and costs; and the inference is that there was something about the unfortunate man's bearing which pleaded for him more effectually than the merits of his case, and inclined the scale to mercy rather than to technical justice.

The ocean cable tells us of a rival. A new company, it says, was duly registered in London, on Thursday last, for stretching another cable across the bed of the Atlantic. The chief and the most interesting feature of its prospectus consists in the promise to fix the tariff on messages at twenty shillings sterling for ten words, or about half a dollar a word. It is a certainty that when this, or anything like it is done, the business of Transatlantic telegraphy will be vastly multiplied. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether a company, working a single wire, could be made to pay on the terms proposed. Perhaps it is the intention of the company to lay down two or more wires; and, in any case, this information is much more pleasant to receive as an augury of closer international communion and kindliness than the ravings about the *Alabama* claims lately flashed across the sea, and which have much more to do with the tactics of opposing politicians than the wishes of the people. A new cable is much needed—the management of the present one is illiberal and unjust to the last degree.

A new system has been applied to the French Press, and has been promulgated by the Minister of War, M. DE CISSEY. It appears to be an ingenious device for "whipping the devil round the stump," by giving to the Government all the power of despotic censorship, while the journals are left the semblance of freedom. The first three sentences of M. DE CISSEY's circular are as follows:

> "The Press of Paris and the departments frequently publish or propagate, in respect of matters relating to politics or administration, false intelligence which it is important should be contradicted, even when the error is not the aggravation of bad faith, or of danger to the public peace, which would justify their being dealt with by the courts of law. The Minister of the Interior has resolved, after consultation with his colleagues, that 'rectifications' shall in such cases be prepared and sent to the newspapers from the Bureau de la Presse connected with his department. Their insertion will not be compulsory, but the refusal to rectify in that form an erroneous assertion would be a clear evidence of bad faith, sufficient to justify proceedings which would probably result in condemnation."

The difference between this new "rectification" and the old-fashioned "warning" may be wide, but is certainly not obvious; yet, as the French Government has already at pleasure suppressed several newspapers without either the one or the other, the point is not material.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

A Visit to Brigham Young in His Prison—Reception by the Judiciary.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9.—Much surprise and regret has been expressed today among the Gentiles upon learning that Minister DE LONG and the Japanese Embassy, with the exception of the principal Ambassador, who was indisposed, had called upon BRIGHAM YOUNG. It is contended that, since YOUNG is not occupying any recognized official position, and is a prisoner charged with murder, Mr. DE LONG, as the representative of the United States to a foreign Power, has made a serious mistake in this visit, inasmuch as it compromises the honor of the Federal Government and Minister DE LONG's high station. The feeling on the subject to-night is so exciting that some of the subscribers to the banquet have withdrawn their names. Mr. DE LONG, speaking of the reception, yesterday, by the United States Supreme Court, says it was the most interesting of all occasions since the arrival of the Embassy in America. The addresses of Chief-Justice MCKEAN and Gov. HOODS made a most favorable impression on the Japanese and public. The Japanese Gen. TRAMEDA and suite visited Camp Douglas this afternoon, and received a salute of cannon. They made a close inspection of the barracks. The favorable news received from the blockade inspires the hope of the Embassy being able to proceed on Sunday. All are determined to start on the first train and take the chances of getting through. A report received at 7 o'clock this evening, states that three trains are running westward from Rawlins Station. It is hoped that they will reach Ogden to-morrow night.

The National Republican Convention.

Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has secured excellent quarters for the New-York delegation to the National Republican Convention at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. The proprietors of the hotel have kindly placed their large and elegant ladies' parlor at the disposal of the delegation for its head-quarters.

Arrest of a Hotel Thief.

JULES RODRIGUEZ was arrested last night in the St. Nicholas Hotel billiard room in the act of stealing an overcoat, and was taken to Police Head-quarters where he was locked up to await arraignment before a Magistrate. Upon being searched several pawn tickets were found upon him which are supposed to represent stolen property, and as they are all for coats, persons who have lost such garments are requested to call at the Detective Office.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Action in the Senate Yesterday on the Amnesty Bill.

Passage of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Amendment.

Internal Revenue Taxation—The Arkansas Election Cases—Testimony Before the Committee on Claims—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. SUMNER has succeeded in his desire to kill amnesty. To him belongs the responsibility of the defeat of this measure, so strongly urged by the President and demanded by the best interests of the country. The bill today failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote simply because he, with fool-hardy persistency, fastened his Civil Rights amendment to it. Either measure would have passed separately on its merits. The Press and the country must place the responsibility of this measure where it belongs. One of the feature of the debate was a written speech by Mr. TIPTON, who showed himself to be the equal of Mr. SCHURZ as a theorist if not as an orator. He illuminated his otherwise dull speech by some dreary extracts from the last year's dreary New-York *World*. About 4 o'clock the vote on Mr. SUMNER's amendment was reached. As the vote proceeded it became evident that it would be very close, and at the last it was supposed that the Amendment had failed. Of the Republicans, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Texas, Hitchcock, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Tipton and Trumbull voted against it; Cameron, Nye and Edmunds did not vote. Senators gathered round the Clerk's desk and the *Globe* reporter to see how the vote stood. Presently Mr. CAMERON came in and voted in the affirmative. After a short delay, the Vice-President announced the vote as 28 to 28, and then gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment, and declared it adopted. This announcement was greeted with applause by the galleries. The debate was then reopened. Mr. WILSON appealed earnestly for the bill as amended. Mr. SAWYER moved to strike out the exceptions made by the bill. This brought on a spicy debate. It being alleged by Mr. EDMUNDS that certain prominent Kuklux in South Carolina would thus be pardoned, Mr. NORWOOD undertook to defend the persons thus attacked, and Mr. EDMUNDS proving rather too much for his light and inexperienced weight, the champion soldier of the Democrats, Gen. BLAIR, came to his rescue. The result was a repetition of one or two other disgraceful defeats that he has suffered at the hands of Mr. EDMUNDS, whose sarcasm put him in a terrible rage, which made his defeat the more humiliating. Mr. SCOTT made a strong statement of the facts about the Kuklux as he knew them from the investigations of his committee. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved an amendment to exclude persons who had been members of the Kuklux organization from the terms of the bill, and Mr. MORTON followed with a proposed form of oath which those suspected of having been Kukluxes, should take. Both these motions were adopted. About 6 o'clock the final vote was reached on the bill as amended. The Democrats, previously, had abandoned the support of the bill on account of the amendments, and Mr. SUMNER had made a final appeal for the bill as consecrated by the civil rights provision, and given Mr. SAWYER a final lashing, to which Mr. SAWYER had replied. On the final vote the Democrats, of course, voted no, and with them Logan, Morrill of Maine, Scott, Tipton, Trumbull and Wright. Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Edmunds, Hitchcock, Lewis and Schurz failed to vote. Ferry, of Connecticut, had to leave the Chamber on account of his health, and Sprague was out of the city. A few others were paired. The vote was thirty-three to nineteen—lacking five of the needful two-thirds. There is still another bill from the House granting general amnesty, which can be acted upon, and which will be taken up during some part of the session, but it is doubtful if it escapes Mr. SUMNER's disgraceful tactics. Congress has now been sitting two months, and has only succeeded in passing the Apportionment bill and a few of only trifling importance. For this result Mr. SUMNER must be held in a great measure responsible. He has held the Senate for weeks to discussion of his pet measure, when it is well understood that he has admitted in his private conversations that the only result would be what it has been—the defeat of amnesty. Seeing that he has promised to move his civil rights amendment upon every bill that he can get a chance, the prospect for future progress is not very flattering. In addition to all this, it should be added that if he had consented to some slight changes in his bill, it would without doubt have passed the Senate in conjunction with the Amnesty bill by the two-thirds vote necessary for the latter. In spite of these facts, there are not wanting those who are disingenuous enough to lay the blame of the defeat of amnesty to the Administration Senators, as they call them, and even to charge that the President himself has some private understanding with them that such action should be taken.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means Committee are endeavoring to reach a result on the reduction of internal revenue taxation. They have not yet been able to agree upon the amount which shall be taken off. The same divisions which exist in the House on this subject also exist in the Committee, and may embarrass its action by delaying a report until both branches are ready to be reported. The statements that a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco, and that a consolidated tax on whisky had been agreed upon, is pronounced untrue by members of the Committee. They hope to reach a result on Internal Revenue reductions next week.

WINSLOW AND GREELEY.

The New-York Republican delegation in the House almost unanimously express their satisfaction at the complete manner in which Senator WINSLOW disposes of HORACE GREELEY's attack upon him. Most of these gentlemen have suffered unjustly from Mr. GREELEY's ungrateful and unscrupulous pen, and they enjoy his discomfiture.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House today unseated JOHN EDWARDS, and seated THOMAS BOLES, of Arkansas, by a unanimous vote. This is the Arkansas contested election case, which bears so directly upon the case of Senator CLAYTON. EDWARDS was charged with having been fraudulently granted a certificate by Gov. CLAYTON, and though he has had every opportunity, he has failed to make any defense. The vote of the Committee was unanimous and that of the House was likewise. The decisions of the Elections Committee in this Congress, thus far, fully sustains the reputation it has achieved in former Congresses for the judicial and non-partisan character of its judgments.

COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

The House Committee of Claims has fully discussed the provisions of House bill No. 1,145, to authorize the Commissioners of Claims to appoint special Commissioners to take testimony and for other purposes; and have substantially agreed upon the amendments they will report. The bill will be reported to the House under the next call, and will probably pass with but little objection. It is important that some such measure pass, as the present Commission can hear only about one-half of the claims filed, and by this bill the claims of less than $3,000 made by persons living in the remote Southern States are put within the possibility of prosecution.

LAND GRANT.

The land-grant business was brought to grief in the House Committee on Public Lands, yesterday. The bill under consideration was the Snake River route, from Salt Lake City to Portland, Oregon. It was probably the strongest measure of its kind before Congress. The vote in Committee stood four to four, when an adverse report was agreed upon by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. KETCHAM.

CENTRAL BRANCH SUBSIDY.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to a report on the charges submitted a few weeks since, of fraud in the transfer of the subsidy of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad. Judge BINGHAM will report against the memorial, on the ground of charges not proven, and further, on the ground that it is a case for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Messrs. BUTLER and VOORHEES will make a minority report, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, will, on this subject, submit a bill providing for the removal of all such cases to the Supreme Court.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: GRATIOT WASHBURNE, Assistant Secretary of Legation to France; WM. BRISBURNE, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Ghent; R. C. PARSONS, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; D. WILLIARD BLISS, to be member of the Board of Health of Washington, D. C.

NAVAL.

Lieut. CHAS. M. ANTHONY has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to the *Powhatan*. Rear-Admiral JOHN ROGERS is detached from command of the Asiatic fleet and ordered to return home, and orders have been issued to Rear-Admiral THORNTON A. JENKINS to proceed by the steamer of March 1 to take command of the Adriatic fleet.

M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands today were, on motion of their Chairman, formally discharged from further consideration of the memorial of WM. MCGARRAHAN, which was then referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

STEALING EVIDENCE TO BASE FALSE CLAIMS.

JOHN N. EHLE, Clerk in Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, was arrested this afternoon, on a warrant at the instance of the Third Auditor, who charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidences of indebtedness, upon which to base fraudulent claims against the Government. The Third Auditor says the accused used one set of vouchers by filing them in connection with a fraudulent claim; but at present it is impossible to tell whether he ever succeeded in actually obtaining any similar claim through the office. EHLE, as he abstracted the papers, passed them over to a supposed confederate, but who in reality was a detective employed to watch his movements. He was required to give bail.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STOKES.

The trial of W. B. STOKES, indicted for aiding and assisting, for money, in the prosecution, as agent or attorney, of claims against the United States while he was a member of Congress and receiving a gratuity in consideration of services, ended today. The jury, after being out four hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Army Appropriations have finished the army appropriations, which amount to over $29,000,000, including $26,000 for Willet's Point. They have now under consideration the Deficiency bill. The amounts to be appropriated foot up thus far to $5,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MARITANA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The music of poor WALLACE keeps the ear of the people, and there is that about some of it which prompts regret, whenever it is heard, that the composer was not spared to do something higher and better. "Maritana," which was worthily sung last night at the Academy, contains not a few of these passages—passages which reveal the capacity for a loftier development and a wider and grander culture. It is but a short time since we had the opportunity to write with approval of Mrs. VAN ZANDT's embodiment of the heroine of this work. She sang and acted last night with more breadth and spirit than before—perhaps in a measure because more certain of the sympathy and liking of her audience—and was warmly encouraged throughout the evening. Mrs. SEGUIN is the tenderest and archest of *Lazarillos*, and her best songs, as heretofore, were heartily applauded and repeated. All the dash and soldierly nonchalance he is capable of are thrown into *Don Cæsar* by Mr. CASTLE, and his "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall" is one of the most effective, if not the most meritorious of his performances. Mr. CAMPBELL is about as well suited, histrionically, in *Don José* as in anything, and sings the part to the great satisfaction of his public. His "In Happy Moments" was sung twice, in obedience to an unmistakable encore. Mr. SEGUIN diversifies, with much acceptable humor, a part that few could make as acceptable. Chorus and orchestra were prompt and vigorous last night, and the opera went off with uncommon spirit. Today, Mme. PAREPA ROSA sings in the "Bohemian Girl," and to night, for the first time in New-York, will be performed CHERUBINI's "Water-Carrier."

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

"Der Tannhauser" was sung last evening at the Stadt Theatre. It would not be fair to say that the musical and scenic exigencies of the opera were strictly complied with, but it may be recorded that a sufficiently smooth representation was offered to interest and often to delight that thoughtful part of the public which always flocks to performances of WAGNER's works. The magnificent, though rather unsymmetrical overture; the impassioned strains of the troubadour, eulogistic of the spell of Venus; the grandeur of the march, the eloquence of the songs of the rival singers; the clear and fluent beauty of the chorale in the finale of the second act, and the exquisite romance in the third were all recited with enough effect to charm the admirer of a score which is already become music of the present. The regular artists of the Stadt co-operated in the rehearsal. Herr BERNARD, whose skill and experience go far toward concealing the wear of his voice, personated *Tannhauser*, Herr MULLER was *Wolfram*, Herr HABELMANN *Walther*, Frau FABBRI *Elisabeth*, and Fraulein ROSSETTI *Venus*. The orchestra, under Herr MULDER, seemed hardly as self-reliant as usual, though the correctness of the reading was unimpeachable. The peroration of the overture, for example, lacked crispness, and the execution of the march was hurried, to the impairment of the calm dignity of the theme. A second rendering of the composition will doubtless show a marked improvement in its general interpretation. Sufficient gratification was shown during the progress of the first to warrant strenuous efforts in that direction.

SARASATE-MILLS MATINEE.

The second of the series of matinées given at Steinway's smaller hall, on alternate Saturdays, by Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE, occurs this day. The programme to be recited is framed as follows:

Trio. F Major, op. 80..........Schumann
Messrs. MILLS, SARASATE and BERGNER.
Cavatina. "Betly"..........Donizetti
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER.
Fantasie. On Gounod's "Faust"..........Sarasate
Señor SARASATE.
Duo. Sonate in A, op. 69..........Beethoven
Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. F. BERGNER.
Fantasie. "Midsummer Night's Dream."....F. Liszt
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Song. "Love Dreams," (with violin obligato)..........Dachauer
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER and Señor SARASATE.
Melancolie..........Prume
Señor SARASATE.
Duo for two pianos. Rondo, C Major..........Chopin
Mr. WM. F. MILLS and Mr. S. B. MILLS.

CONCERT AT CHICKERING HALL.

Chickering Hall was filled last night by a fashionable audience, the occasion being the first soirée musicale given by the Misses HATTIE E. and ANNA R. BULKLEY, assisted by the Von Weber Quartet, by Miss M. TOEDT, violinist, and by Signor EMILIO AGRAMONTE, accompanist. The Misses BULKLEY are very promising young singers, Miss HATTIE possessing a sweet soprano and Miss ANNA a rich contralto voice. "Ah quel giorno," from ROSSINI's "Semiramide," was excellently rendered by Miss ANNA R. BULKLEY. The Von Weber Quartet, comprising Messrs. BUSH, KENDALL, BECKET and HOWLAND, added much to the entertainment by the interpretation of several four-part songs. This quartet is already known to the musical world, and their performance last evening was among their best. Mr. BECKET was in good condition, and he sang the solo "My Queen" with his usual finish. The quartet "Ecco Quel Fiero," by COSTA, given by the Misses BULKLEY, Messrs. BUSH and BECKET, was well received. Miss TOEDT played with her wonted surety and expressiveness, and was complimented by a hearty encore. The performance, in brief, was very enjoyable.

THE RING FELONS.

The Hall and Sands Indictments to be Presented Today.

Approaching Close of the Grand Jury Sessions—Rumored Compromise by Tweed and Company—A Few Facts for the Tribune's Consideration.

THE TRIBUNE AND HALL.

More Variations of the Truth—Contradiction of a Mendacious Statement About the Grand Jury.

The *Tribune* finds itself still driven to tell more lies to cover up its lie of Wednesday last about Mayor HALL's indictment. Its City editor states yesterday that the reporter whom he sent to listen at the key-hole of the Grand Jury room heard a "noisy discussion," which he now—on Friday—rather thinks was on the "question of indicting Mayor HALL." He therefore thinks that the indictment will be "found today." As we have said before, if the City editor had sent his reporter over to the TIMES to beg for news, as he is in the habit of doing, he might have saved himself the necessity of lying in a way which must be very distasteful to the great and good HORACE GREELEY—who, as Senator WINSLOW has showed, never deviates from the truth.

There is no foundation for the report that Dr. COMSTOCK has endeavored to induce the Grand Jury to withdraw their indictment of Mayor HALL.

The *Tribune* yesterday made the following remarks—it is supposed in reference to Col. KNOX, of the Grand Jury. These remarks may or may not be just, but they come with a bad grace from the *Tribune*:

> "Only an official connected with the jury or a juryman could speak with positiveness, and then only by violating an oath. And as all oath-breakers are naturally liars, none such could be cited as good authority. All that is positively known regarding the indictment of HALL is that angry discussion has revealed that a majority of the jury favor returning a bill against him."

THE GRAND JURY.

Approaching the Close of its Long Session—Hall and Sands' Indictments to be Formally Presented—What They Will Do Today.

The Grand Jury did not meet yesterday, having adjourned over until today. The indictments found by the Jury during the past week will then be formally presented to Judge BEDFORD, when, it is understood, they will ask to be discharged from further labor. This is a week earlier than was contemplated when they asked for a two weeks' extension, but they have finished the business before them with more dispatch than was expected. The Jury have not decided to reconsider their action in the indictments against HALL and SANDS, but will present them as agreed upon on Monday last, as was published exclusively in the TIMES, and denied in the *Tribune* next day.

The joint indictment against HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY, will also, it is said, on good authority, be among those to be handed to the District Attorney. Other indictments against a number of persons whose names have not yet transpired, may also be expected to be handed in.

Judge BEDFORD, Recorder HACKETT and NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., were in close conference with District Attorney GARVIN in the afternoon. Judge BEDFORD will address the Jury today at considerable length, in reply to the address of the foreman, and the proceedings will probably be of an important and interesting character.

THE RING THIEVES.

Around the City Hall—Tweed & Co.'s Compromise.

Yesterday rumors were as plentiful and as improbable as usual around the City Hall. The most important of the lot was that INGERSOLL had at last arrived in the City. It was, however, soon ascertained by our reporters that that much-desired event had not yet taken place, and is not very likely to, under the present state of affairs. In the afternoon there was a brief ripple of excitement occasioned by the circulation of the news that the Supplementary Audit bill had passed both Houses, and would go to the Governor immediately. The statement that TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and their associates are attempting to compromise with the Reformers for $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 gained much credence yesterday in political circles as very like the tactics of the Ring now that they are at the mercy of the law.

It was said by those who pretended to know all about it that they are only waiting to ascertain what indictments the Grand Jury will bring in today before making the final arrangement. TWEED was at his office in Duane-street the greater part of the day, but beyond the visit of a deputation of politicians from one of the up-town Wards, no one of any notoriety visited him. Sheriff BRENNAN expects that today will be a busy one with him, and therefore has ordered out his full force of men on duty throughout the day. He has received the bench warrants for WILLIAM HENNESSY COOK, charging him with forgery to the amount of more than four and a half millions of dollars. COOK was in London six weeks ago, but an intimate friend of his said yesterday that he is now in Canada, but this is believed to be a mistake, if not a falsehood, as COOK has several reasons for remaining in England.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Committee of Seventy—Meeting Last Night.

Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, the Vice-Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Committee of Seventy, last evening, which was called on a telegram received from Albany, from Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. Soon after 8 that gentleman arrived, accompanied by his associate of the Committee on Legislation, and Secretary of the General Committee, Mr. SIMON STERNE, and followed rapidly by Hon. JOHN WHEELER and Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, of the Special Albany Committee.

The meeting was organized immediately, and Ex-Gov. SALOMON made a statement of the status of affairs in Albany, especially in relation to legislation in the interests of reform in this City, closing by inviting a general attendance of the members of the Committee in Albany, at least until a final vote is taken on the charter. There was an almost unanimous response to the invitation, and for some time to come the Committee on Legislation will be strengthened by the presence of Henry Clews, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel B. Ruggles, George W. Lane, Reuben W. Howes, Roswell D. Hatch, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Charles Crary, and other well-known citizens and members of the Committee.

In the course of the evening short and earnest addresses on the necessity of gathering for the people the fruits of their triumph at the polls in November last, were made by Ex-Gov. Salomon, Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. John Foley, Joseph Blumenthal, Esq., Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Henry N. Beers, Esq., and others.

The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller GREEN, through City Paymaster WHALEN, was engaged in paying off, yesterday, the small-pipe men their wages for December. The aggregate amount of the rolls for this month is $9,881. The Controller also paid the Department of Public Parks $50,000, to be disbursed to the laborers of that department. Arrangements are being made by the Controller for payment at an early day of the claims of the inspectors, poll-clerks and landlords incurred at the last election.

Warrants Signed by the Mayor.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor HALL signed warrants to pay the Police for December $228,000; the Park laborers for the same month, $58,000, and to pay JOHN E. WILLIAMS and FREDERICK D. TAPPEN for advances made as follows: On pay-rolls of engineers and assistants and laborers on the line of alteration of Croton Aqueduct, from Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, up to Aug. 31, $56,774 25; same up to Sept. 15, $51,627 25; same up to Sept. 30, $58,333 49—total, $166,734 99.

Proposed Abrogation of the Brokers' Tax.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a special meeting yesterday, at which the Law Committee was instructed to act as a bureau of claims, with a view to inducing Congress to refund the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. hitherto collected on capital employed by brokers in their business, and to repeal the law under which the tax is imposed. The brokers urge that the only district in the United States in which this tax is levied is that within which Wall-street is located, and that the tax is unjust. The Law Committee will bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Panormo Murder—A Singular Retraction.

HUGH MITCHEL, who sought to connect WILLIAM C. KUINZLER with the Panormo murder, has made the following statement:

I hereby acknowledge that I did, on or about the 26th of January, 1872, inform PATRICK CORR, detective officer attached to the Fourth Police Precinct of the City of Brooklyn, that WILLIAM C. KUINZLER was seen by a young man on the night of the murder of PANORMO, about 10 o'clock, enter the building next to the Baptist Church, in Cumberland-street, where it was supposed that PANORMO received the fatal blows. And I confess that I had no knowledge whatever of the alleged facts contained in the foregoing statement made by me to Detective CORR; that no person ever communicated to me any such statement, and that the whole story was conceived and made by myself without any cause or provocation for my so doing. I do therefore, now, voluntarily and without intimidation or inducement apologize to WILLIAM C. KUINZLER, his family, and friends for having committed so uncalled for an offense, and express my sorrow for having allowed myself to become in any way guilty of so reprehensible a transaction; and I pronounce the defamatory and slanderous statement alluded to, as made by me, utterly false, and without foundation in truth.

(Signed,) HUGH MITCHEL.

Brief Notes.

JOHN BUCKLEY, liquor dealer, was arrested yesterday, charged with violations of the internal revenue laws, and held in $1,000 bail by Judge BENEDICT.

JOHN WRIGHT, fifty-eight years of age, fell from the third-story window of his residence, No. 31 Woodhull-street, while intoxicated, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and received fatal injuries.

The proportionate number of cases of small-pox reported, and deaths therefrom, for last week and the present, up to yesterday, are as follows: Last week, 48 cases and 29 deaths; for the present week, 55 and 20 deaths.

A tea-party was given, yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Brooklyn Institute, in aid of the Third Unitarian Society. Brief addresses were delivered by Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. Mr. HALE, of Boston, and Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago.

JULIA HOLLAHAN was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, on a charge of receiving goods stolen by her daughter MARGARET. She was acquitted and the girl arraigned for grand larceny, found guilty, and ordered to be confined in the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

ALBERT KEPLER was tried before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, for stabbing in the wrist JACOB SCHNEIDER, on the 2d of December last. The two men boarded in the same house, and got into a drunken quarrel, when the stabbing is supposed to have been done. KEPLER was acquitted.

A notorious New-York sneak thief, JOSEPH SMITH, alias Billy Thompson, alias Bob Scott, was arrested on Broadway, E. D., Thursday, and yesterday morning his residence was visited by an officer, a large quantity of wearing apparel found, and a woman who passed as the wife of SMITH arrested there.

A fire broke out, yesterday afternoon, in the grocery-store of HENRY REELDIEF, corner Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues. Damage to the extent of $8,000 was done. Loss on stock, $1,500. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company $1,600. The adjoining house, occupied as a liquor-store, was damaged $3,000.

The suits of MADDEN and MAHONEY against the Staten Island Railroad Company, two actions for damages arising from the *Westfield* explosion, were called for trial in the City Court, yesterday. Counsel for the defendants asked for an adjournment, on the ground that Mr. BEACH, who had been retained, was away. The motion was opposed by counsel for the plaintiffs, but it was finally allowed. Judge NEILSON set down the cases for the third Monday of the present month.

Two Hundred Men Discharged in Consequence of a Strike—Closing of the Elizabethport Cordage-Works.

A number of employes at the Elizabethport Cordage-works struck yesterday morning. It had been the custom for the Company to pay once every fortnight, but yesterday being pay day, the Superintendent informed the men that it would be more convenient to pay once a month. Upon finding they were not to receive their pay as usual, fifty of the men refused to work longer. The Company then dismissed all hands, some 200 in number, and closed the works.

The *Hearth & Home* has a bright, cheerful number, dedicated to that merry little fellow, St. Valentine. On the outer page is a charming picture of a young girl, called "The Straw Hat," and inside several delightfully humorous ones, more or less closely connected with the worship of the Patron Saint of the week. The reading matter also assumes a fitting rosy hue, though the plain and prosaic, who have left behind them their youthful follies, are not forgotten. Among the latter it would, perhaps, be unjust to include Jean Ingelow's story, "Off the Skelligs," which is continued. There is also a quantity of other very readable matter.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE WATCHES.
FRENCH CLOCKS.
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES IN STERLING SILVER-WARE.
PARIS, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY ARTICLES OF REAL USE AND IN GREAT VARIETY, AT CLOSE PRICES.
WALTHAM WATCHES OF ALL GRADES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Second-story windows, scuttles, and every opening of the house protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which is applied to the best houses in the City, without mark or scratch to house or furniture. No tearing up of any kind. Thousands of ladies who are using it testify to its value.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.
—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE WINTER OF AGE has no effect upon the ringlets and whiskers to which *Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye* is applied. It keeps them always of a rich Autumnal brown, or a raven black, as the case may be, and is the cheapest article of its kind in the world.—*Advertisement.*

The right thing in the right place is DURNO's Catarrh Snuff.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 11, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

There is Good Authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions, all scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, moth-patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose and face. Call or send for circular.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed; if applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—New and elegant designs on hand. Wood floor from 28 cents per foot.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

For Family Use, the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—REID.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Ramsey, assisted by Rev. Jas. D. Wilson, CHAUNCEY BELKNAP, Jr., to MARY M., daughter of Edward A. Reid, Esq., all of this City.

DELANO—MAGOWN.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, Mr. EUGENE DELANO to SUSAN MAGOWN, daughter of Rev. Dr. Adams.

GREENE—GRIGGS.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 67 West 35th-st., by Rev. G. H. Hepworth, JOSEPH B. GREENE to IDA A. GRIGGS, all of this City. No cards.

MARTIN—GELLATLY.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, 8th inst., by Rev. William S. Coffey, EDWARD MARTIN, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., and MARY A. GELLATLY, daughter of the late John Gellatly.

DIED.

BLUNT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 9, WILLIAM CARTER BLUNT, aged four years, oldest son of W. S. and Kate S. Blunt.

CAMMANN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, ISABELLA APOLLINE, widow of J. L. Cammann, and daughter of the late Henry W. T. Mali, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale road, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CRANE.—On Friday morning, 9th inst., EDWARD FAILE, youngest son of John A. and Harriet Faile Crane, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his parents' residence, No. 126 East 45th-st., on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DALY.—On Thursday evening, 8th inst., SARA AGNES, wife of Thomas J. Daly, and daughter of Daniel Sweeny.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday morning, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Park-av., New-York, thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

DUNCAN.—At his residence in Jackson, Miss., on the 7th of February, Col. JOHN DUNCAN, brother-in-law of George Payn Quackenbos, of this City.

DASHWOOD.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mrs. Dashwood, Fordham, Westchester County, ANNE C., daughter of the late Francis Dashwood, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Fordham, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEDERICK.—Suddenly, Friday, Feb. 9, LOUIS, twin son of James H. and Eliza Dederick, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Family and friends are invited to funeral services on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., No. 143 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, without further notice.

EARLE.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at Hackensack, N. J., EDWARD J. EARLE, in his 84th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

GREEN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, MARY T., wife of Albert W. Green and daughter of T. R. Butler, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 28 West 39th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10 A. M.

HERRIMAN.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 7, CAROLINE, daughter of Margaret M. and the late John F. Herriman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her mother, No. 92 Remsen-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATTOCKS.—At Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 8, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN S. MATTOCKS, aged 75 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Foster, Esq., Whiton-st., Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited. Interment at Sing Sing, N. Y. Cars leave Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 2 P. M.

MELVILLE.—At his residence in this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 9, ALLAN MELVILLE, aged 48 years.

Funeral from Zion's Church, Madison-av., on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCBRIEN.—On Feb. 9, at his residence, No. 226 West Houston-st., after a short illness, ARTHUR MCBRIEN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TERHUNE.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, at his residence, Somerville, N. J., STEPHEN WESLEY TERHUNE, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1872, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near 8th-av., New-York City.

WELLS.—At Easthampton, Mass., Feb. 8, JOHN H. WELLS, aged 58, a prominent and highly-respected citizen of that place; also well and favorably known by many merchants in New-York.

WILLIAMS.—Feb. 8, HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITING.—Near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY S. WHITING, daughter of the late William B. Whiting.

WOOD.—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, at her late residence, ELLEN M. WOOD, wife of Wm. L. Wood, and youngest daughter of James M. Prescott.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday A. M., at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,107 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

HOW TO LIVE ON A DIME AND A HALF A DAY.
BY T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "DREAMING, STILL DREAMING;" sung with great success by Mrs. Seguin, Miss Markham and others; just published, price 50 cents. Also, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," 30 cents; "Oh, That We Two were Maying," by GOUNOD, 40 cents; "Qui Vive," March, 30 cents; "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 75 cents.
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ITALY.

Occupations of Visitors to the Capital—Gossip About Artists—An American Sculptor—An American Commission—The Charm of Praise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

As all so well know, to make the acquaintance of artists, to visit their studios, and to listen with sympathetic interest to an account of their art endeavors, and their hopes and doubts of public appreciation of their labors, are among the agreeable occupations of old and new visitors to Rome. With an experience of twenty years, we have a right to be classed among old observers; but art is so profound and inexhaustible that the more we see the more we become distrustful of our judgment; while at the same time the æsthetic faculty becomes more exacting in its demands, and the taste is less easily satisfied. Artists are so sensitive that one runs the risk of sacrificing a personal friendship by any criticism of their works; and so we have been inclined to say less and less about them, except when something is produced of a quality of sufficient excellence to demand a word of praise. There has been so much indiscriminate and thoughtless newspaper writing about artists, with exaggerated applause of their talents and their works, that those with true merit and self-respect among them have sometimes turned away with a feeling of aversion from these inflated adulations of well-meaning friends. In a society with crude notions of art, or in which few or none of its ripe fruits have been gathered, when the pen is taken up by some aspirant ambitious of a reputation for critical knowledge, we are pretty sure to be treated to a discourse which will do little toward dissipating our ignorance, or instructing us in just principles of taste. The temptation is great to become teachers of others when we ourselves have only taken our first lesson. How many Raphaels and Michael Angelos have been found by these enterprising discoverers as soon as they have begun their search. Out of the American forest are coming every year the children of genius who are going to prove that Nature distributes her gifts according to her own exalted caprices, or, in better phrase, according to her own divine will. This at least is true enough, that genius, which has taken on a clothing of flesh, does not depend upon the well springs from which ancestors have drunk, or the food upon which they have been fed. Original power is nature's own gift, but we should not run into the extreme of putting too small a value upon the training of schools. There are well-established and very severe principles of taste, and the science of the beautiful has its own laws.

AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

Two years ago there was completed here a statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, of whose excellence a high opinion was expressed by some of the best judges in Rome; a judgment which was confirmed by public approbation in America. Mr. SIMMONS has produced some works since which show a steady progress in improvement, and encourage the belief that if the same power of patient application is continued to him, the artist will yet give us works which will win the highest favor. Bust-making, or portraiture, does not demand a very elevated order of talent, although the highest success in this branch of art may obtain for the artist a wide-spread and permanent fame. Mr. SIMMONS has made a great many busts and portraits in *basso-relievo*, and has done many of them well; but from what we have lately seen, we are inclined to believe that in a higher walk of art, his best efforts are to be made. Several smaller ideal statues, made during the past two or three years, have shown not only that the artist has inventive power, but a fine sense of grace of proportions and a delicate hand for the processes of manipulation. But the work which is, without doubt, to attract attention and be admired by intelligent lovers of art, is the group to which, in the clay, the last touches have just been given. Sculptors as well as painters of mediocre ability must go through their Ruth and Hagar, and other trifles of design, which require little artistic invention. They are the whooping-cough, chicken-pox and measles of youthful beginnings—the small first-fruits of a timid inexperience. Mr. SIMMONS, for his last work, to which reference has been made, has chosen a Scripture subject—"Jochebed Holding in Her Lap the Infant Moses." It is not unfrequently the case that those who write or talk about art, giving free play to the fancy, discover some miraculous beauty, or subtle meaning, in a work of sculpture or painting, which the artist who produced it never dreamed of. Some of the poetry of an exalted idealism a work of art must certainly possess to make it worthy of a place among productions in which is displayed creative power. The imagination has an important part to play, not so much in assisting our judgments as our enjoyments of the symbols, or images made palpable to the senses, which art presents to us. In his "Madonna" and "Child of the Religion" of the old dispensation, Mr. SIMMONS has produced a work which satisfies not only historic claims, but those of idealism, as well as anything that we remember in that range of art. The life of the great Jewish lawgiver is a passage of sublime romance. How can the artist put into the eyes of the mother of the child-man, chosen of God, the infinite, sorrowful earnestness which looks into the future of to-morrow, with its perils for her son, and into the future of a thousand years, with its glories for the law-giver of half the world? A part of the majestic symbolism of the Hebrew religion we cannot reject. It belongs to us as distant relatives and heirs of the chosen people of God, and our claim will be good, and it must continue to be ours as long as the Decalogue remains the statute law of Christendom. From the one we may draw our morals and from the other our poetry and design.

SYMBOLICAL WORKS.

Were it possible for the Jewish to become a popular religion, or one of propagandism, such symbols as these would be effective instruments for presenting it to the human mind. The image of maternity, such as we have set before us in the Virgin Mother holding in her arms the Divine Child, is that which appeals, as can no other, to the universal sympathies of the race of man. The Catholic Church long ago appropriated the symbol, and a few years back gave to it a final and divine consecration. Such thoughts as these are suggestive to the mind by the admirable work of art, to a notice of which I have felt called upon to give so much space. It is not going beyond the truth to say, that the Jochebed and Moses is as fine a production of ideal art as has yet been given to us by American talent. The eminent Italian historian, CESERE CANTIC, lately paid a visit to the studio of Mr. SIMMONS, and I have reason for believing that he gave it as his opinion that this work of our countryman is the best that has lately been produced in the studios of Rome.

AN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

It may be mentioned that the sculptor is now nearly free to begin the execution of the figures for the naval monument to be erected at Annapolis, for which a contract was signed last year with Admiral PORTER, the Commissioner in whose hands is placed the direction of the work. Mr. SIMMONS' design for the monument was, in fact, adopted two or three years ago. It is hoped that in three years from now the work will be completed. To ornament the architectural part of the design there will be five figures larger than life; or of heroic size in artistic phrase. Two of these, to surmount the structure, will represent Grief and History; while lower down will be placed figures and devices symbolical of the naval service. The design, as it appears on paper, is harmonious and noble, and we can only hope that the execution will be found worthy of the heroic craft for which we all have so much admiration. Every year is added a new monumental emblem to illustrate the great passage in the national history, in which so many now living have been actors, and the whole contemporary world spectators.

THE CHARM OF PRAISE.

Praise is sweet to an artist. As the vail falls from his perfected work, he longs to hear the exclamation "well done," from a company of admiring spectators. There is likely to be measured out to him quite as much of blame as praise, and he must be prepared for both. One, as well as the other, may be given with a reckless indiscrimination. Intelligent criticism is exacting, but not more than truth demands. In a society like ours, is found the elements of the most advanced civilization; but it yet sadly lacks the polish which only classical culture, widely spread, and the influence of a sincere and intelligent love of the beautiful can give—a love and worship far above the vain devotion of fashion and the display of ostentatious opulence.

ANGELICO.

VIRGINIA.

Another Republican Convention—Probable Reorganization of the State Committee—The Public Debt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1872.

A State Republican Convention has been called by the State Republican Committee, to assemble in this city on the 17th of April. The principal object of the Convention is to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, to meet at Philadelphia, to nominate Presidential candidates, but other matters will doubtless come up. There is some dissatisfaction with the present State Committee, and it will probably be reorganized by the Convention. The Committee, in addition to calling a State Convention, passed a resolution asking Congress to amend the Bankrupt law, so as to make its exemptions conform to those allowed under the Homestead laws of the different States.

The public debt of Virginia is still under hot discussion in the House of Delegates. There are now three different propositions pending. The first is the bill reported from the Joint Special Committee by the majority, which agrees to pay interest on only two-thirds of the old debt of the State—said interest to be paid as follows: Three per cent. per annum for the first twelve years, six per cent. for the next ten years, and nine per cent. for the remaining twelve years of the thirty-four years that the new bonds have to run. It repeals the receivability of coupons for taxes, and utterly repudiates the remaining third of the old debt as far as Virginia is concerned, turning the creditors for that portion over to the mercies of West Virginia. The second proposition is a bill reported by the minority of the same Joint Special Committee. It repudiates, substantially, one-third of the old debt, but merely suspends the receivability of coupons for taxes, and agrees to pay four per cent. interest this year and until otherwise ordered by law. The remaining two per cent. of interest is to be certificated and paid from time to time from any surplus in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The third scheme comes from Col. O'FERRALL, who is considered the leader of the repudiationists in the House, and is an utter denial of Virginia's obligation under the old contracts, because she was conquered, dismembered and her sovereignty wholly destroyed by the United States, but proposes to issue bonds on the public lands and buildings to run thirty-four years, and to bear six per cent. interest. It is estimated that on this delightful plan the debt will be reduced to about $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. I do not think that the last project will be seriously entertained at all by the House. The fight will be between the friends of the two bills from the Joint Special Committee, and the Assembly will probably adjourn before either becomes a law—thus leaving the old funding bill of the last Legislature intact.

The public schools of Richmond appear to be flourishing. During the month of January the number of scholars enrolled was 4,334, of which 2,610 were white and 1,725 were colored. Two additional schools for colored children were opened during the month.

E.

THE TURF.

Its Status and Increase in Popularity—Remarkable Progress in Speed of Horses—Necessity of Uniformity in Ages and Weights.

The very rapid strides turf sports are making are well known to the general reader. It will be perceived by those who interest themselves in the welfare of the running turf that we are gradually approaching the extreme height in speed of which the thoroughbred horse is capable, a fact all enthusiastic turfmen are looking forward to the time when the existing "fastest time" will be beaten, and their great ambition is to own the horse that will erase the names of *Salina* and *Fadladeen* from the record as fastest runners for the distance of a mile. In the coming season we may expect, should no untoward accidents happen, to see the famous time beaten. The great *Lexington's* time of 7:19¾ for four miles will probably not be beaten, although there is much talk of *Harry Bassett's* ability of performing the feat. It is to be hoped, at all events, that he will be allowed the trial. Col. McDANIEL, his owner, has already made an offer to this effect for a very large amount of money, $25,000 a side, though too large a sum to hope for an acceptance. Probably the Colonel thinks the feat a hazardous one, and places the monetary value of its undertaking in proportion.

How many seconds better than 1:43 (the fastest time on record) the speed of the horse may reach, can be conjectured from the performance of the great horse *Longfellow*, for the Saratoga Cup last year, in which the judges timed his first mile in the race in 1:40, but which does not go upon the record in consequence of the feat being performed in a race of two and a quarter miles.

It will, under the circumstances, be useless, and serve no purpose, to hazard a guess as to the figures that will eventually mark the capacity of the thoroughbred, for the human being who presaged a mile in 1:40 in the years gone by would have been considered demented. The enterprising Saratoga Association has issued a programme offering extra premiums to the breeders as an incentive for "fast time" efforts.

Of late years the turf has demanded by its interest superiority as a royal sport; the protection of the rich and respectable guards it from the vulgarism that would share in its prosperity. The social status of the turf is, above all things, to be a cause of congratulation. Time, the great conservator of all things, has indeed wrought a wondrous change. Fashion now issues her edicts from the grand stands of our courses at Fordham, at Saratoga, Long Branch and Baltimore, during the race meetings.

The remarkable growth of the turf under these pleasant influences is surprising, even to those who have watched and studied its progress for years. By the turf statistics recently published it appears that the number of races run in 1871 was nearly double that of the year 1868. If we come to figures, it will be seen that what has been said as to the increase of speed attained by our horses is entirely true. Thus, as a starting point, we may consider 1:46 as fast time, and taking those figures as indicating the development of superior speed, we propose to look back four years, and show in that comparatively short space of time the rate of progression. In the retrospect we find that in 1868 there were but nine heats of the mile-heat and dash races run in 1:46 and under. In 1869 there were twenty-three. In 1870 there were thirty-one, and in 1871 there were forty-four. In considering the increase of speed the reader must bear in mind that within the last two years some of the Associations have increased the weights considerably, and, therefore, the gain in speed is more notable than could be gleaned by a hasty and superficial glance. Further comment is, therefore, unnecessary. Some time ago the question of a congress of the running associations, similar to that of the trotting associations, was agitated, but the subject seems to have been dropped. The idea was a good one, and if carried out, could not fail to be beneficial in its results, even if the Assembly did nothing more than to agree upon a standard of weights, and a date common to all sections of the country of reckoning the age of horses. The reason for the suggestion is obvious. We should sooner arrive at a conclusion as to the superiority of one horse over another, without a conflict of opinions as to the difference in time by the carrying of Northern or Southern weights, and at the same time avoid the anomaly, which we shall see in the coming Spring, of a horse running at the Metaire Jockey Club Meeting as a two or three year old, carrying the prescribed weights for those ages, and the following week running at the meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club as three and four year olds. This state of affairs arises from the fact that the Louisiana Jockey Club has adopted the rule of our associations in this vicinity, dating the age of the horse from the 1st day of January, while the Metaire Club clings to the Southern idea of dating ages from the 1st day of May. Intelligent turfmen must see that this is wrong, and a unity of counsel is all that is necessary to remedy it. The subject is surely worthy of consideration.

The Return of Hon. Charles F. Adams.

From the Springfield Republican, Feb. 9.

The return home of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has nothing to do with the present flurry of England because of the American claims for indirect damages in the *Alabama* matter. The Board of Arbitration, of which he is so important a member, it will be remembered, has taken a recess until June; and he comes back, by previous arrangement, to get his wife, who is in ill-health, and take her over with him in the Spring.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Proposed Armory on the Square at Forty-second-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New-York providing for an armory on Reservoir-square, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, said armory to be erected for the use of the Seventh Regiment of New-York City. I have the bill before me. I beg leave to call your attention to the following lines in the act: "Such lease shall be made upon such terms as to rent and duration as leases of land have heretofore been made by said Commissioners for benevolent and charitable purposes."

This is nothing more or less than a grant forever. I think that the tax-payers have had enough of armories. The City ought to have, and must have, every dollar that belongs to it, to pay debts due. The surrounding property-holders cannot afford to have their property ruined in "double-quick time," nor will they either.

I own and represent 510 feet in Fortieth-street, and will have my rights; the other property-holders will demand theirs. As a last resort I will bind myself to buy this ground, and deposit the money, although I doubt if it could be sold, as the City sold the property and held out the inducement to purchasers that this ground would be kept as a square. This square is worth near one million dollars, and why the City should have this amount taken away I cannot understand.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

The following is a copy of the bill in question:

AN ACT to provide a site for an armory and drill-room for the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York are hereby authorized and required to lease to the field Officers, for the time being, of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and their successors in office acting for said regiment, all that portion of Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, which lies north of a line commencing at a point on Sixth-avenue, one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Fortieth-street to the reservoir, and south of a line commencing at a point on Sixth-avenue, one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches southerly from the corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Forty-second-street to the reservoir, said portion of said Reservoir-square embraced within said lines being 200 feet in width in front and rear. The field officers of said regiment are hereby authorized to accept and take said lease, and to erect on said land so leased a suitable building or buildings for an armory and drill-room, to be used by said regiment. Such lease shall be made upon such terms, as to rent and duration, as leases of land have heretofore been made by said Commissioners for benevolent and charitable purposes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Superintendent Miller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. MILLER came into his office as Superintendent of Insurance for the State, when great popular prestige had been acquired for the position by the successful and honorable administration of its interests for many years by Mr. BARNES, his immediate predecessor. The insurance interests of the State were then in a sound, healthy and prosperous condition. The life insurance companies were never doing more, or doing business on a sounder basis. They had won the confidence of the public, and very large numbers, in an increasing ratio, were constantly seeking their protecting agency for wives, children, or other dependents, who, perchance, might need the same. The multitude then insured in this country numbered about 800,000; the sum of insurance was about $2,000,000,000; the companies, through the discreet care of Superintendent BARNES, had been so guarded and cherished that all their risks had been protected, without the occurrence of a single failure, and the amount dispensed to policy claimants was, for the year 1869, about $16,000,000. Life insurance was, therefore, enjoying the full tide of a prosperous fortune; and that because its beneficent workings justified the confidence of the public in an unlimited degree.

That the condition of things in respect to life insurance is changed—is not as fair and satisfactory now as it was then—is most obvious. Why? is the query, the answer to which is found in the official course and conduct of Superintendent MILLER. Finding, as has been stated, a calm of prosperity, he very soon, led, perhaps, by ambition, to make signal a marvelous astuteness overshadowing thas of his predecessor in office, created a storm which has widely blighted and devastated the insurance field.

Official examinations of companies not only could work no injury to the cause of life insurance, but, honestly and discreetly made, are as clearly necessary as their effect is salutary. But the examinations of Mr. MILLER do not fall within the category of the beneficial. Indiscretion, partiality and selfishness have marked them, and so made them a blight and a curse. This the writer, with your leave, will show. He will demonstrate that, while wiping out some companies, his course has impaired the credit of all others. It was needless for Mr. MILLER to take upon himself the responsibility of causing the failure of the first life insurance company in this country. And, then, it was criminal in him to strike down a company whose ability was not only equal to the demands upon its reserve, but whose stockholders were ready and anxious to make abundantly strong its alleged weakness. Rather than hearken to their prayers—unsupported by the argument which subsequently, in other cases, proved most potent—to spare the company and the cause, he chose to throw it into the hands of a receiver and make the waste of thousands of dollars of its funds in legal proceedings. The added shock so given to the public confidence was very real. His prior blow—almost his first prominent official act—in a similar direction, had already originated a wide-spread public distrust. Indeed, an insurance journal commenting upon this blow, says, "In striking down ruthlessly" this company, "and handing its affairs over to a Tammany Hall receiver, Mr. MILLER struck a fatal blow at the life insurance interests of this State. And although he may have thereby vividly impressed upon all young struggling companies the extent of the power vested in his office, and the financial value of his 'emphatic indorsement,' he worked permanent injury to the interests of all life insurance companies in this country."

As the tide turned gathers force as it recedes, so the change in the current of public opinion was made more decided and forcibly adverse by his selfishly or mistakingly-chosen official procedures. He has invoked the storm, and for what reason will be made to appear in another article, (the present using as much of your space as is now meet,) and the query is natural—will it subside at his bidding, and the wounded cause be healed by a so-restored public confidence?

VERITAS.

Lafayette-place Extension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks about the opening of Lafayette-place to Bleecker-street are very appropriate. You say it is one of the tail-end jobs of the Ring, and I would bet that it will come up for confirmation in the Court before one of the Ring Judges, as all such jobs have hitherto done. It is a bungling job, anyway. It leaves Lafayette-place just as it finds it—blocked up at both ends. It has a night-cap on it now; it will have it on when the job is finished. At present one end of Lafayette-place goes bump up against Eighth-street, and the other against Great Jones-street. When this job is done, a great deal of valuable property destroyed, and a million of dollars expended, its northern end is still closed by Eighth-street, and its southern end, instead of being closed by Great Jones-street, will go bump up against a block in Bleecker-street. In short, it will remain just as it is—unconnected at both ends. But is this not good Ring policy, as it will necessitate two other jobs, one to open Lafayette-place through Eighth-street to Fouth-avenue, another to connect its new southern terminus with Centre-street?

AN INTERESTED PARTY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1872.

Assault by Society Plasterers.

An affray originating in trades union troubles occurred shortly after noon yesterday, at the new building of the German Savings Bank, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. The version of the affair given by the employers is that a number of plasterers having been engaged on the building contrary to the wishes of the Plasterers' Society, some members of the latter made an attack on JACOB McGLINSEY, a son of the contractor, and struck him on the head with an iron instrument of some kind, inflicting a severe wound. McGLINSEY then drew a small Smith & Wesson pistol, and fired four shots at his assailants, none of which, however, took effect, as all of the assaulting party fled and escaped. McGLINSEY was then taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed, after which he went home without assistance. The names of the assailants are not yet known to the Police.

THE LONG ISLAND RING.

A Road for Which the People Paid More Than $200,000 Over the Estimated Cost—History of the Swindle—The Commissioners to be Called to Account.

During the session of the Legislature of 1868 a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a road from the foot of Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, to Blissville, a distance of about one mile and a quarter. The act appointed three Commissioners to lay out and construct the road, and to estimate its expense, and assess the amount of land damage incurred by the improvement. It was further provided that half the expense should be paid by the property-owners directly benefited, while the remaining half should be assessed on the property, real and personal, of the town of Newtown, and the Board of Supervisors were directed to levy such tax in the usual way, so soon as the Commissioners notified to them the amount necessary.

The Commissioners named by the act were CHARLES STEVENS, FROST T. COVERT and TITUS M. EVANS. The bill was passed May 1, 1868, and by its terms the work was to be completed by July 1, 1869, the compensation of the Commissioners being fixed at $2 per day.

On the 12th of December, 1868, these gentlemen made a report on oath to the Board of Supervisors, setting forth that they had a survey taken, estimated the total cost of the road and assessed the amount of damages payable to property-owners. That report stated the land damage to be $5,100, cost of the road construction $60,000, making a total of $65,100.

The Supervisors thereupon acting in conformity with the law, placed $32,500—half the estimated cost—in the tax levy against the town of Newtown. There was no authority for the expenditure of a cent more than that by the town. But this limitation of expenditure, though it was adopted by the Commissioners themselves, had little to do with the actual cost of the improvement. Contracts were given out and work on the road commenced and proceeded with rapidity—so rapidly, that the whole estimate cost was soon swallowed up. In this crisis of affairs a happy thought struck the Commissioners. More money must be had somehow, but they knew that there was no money in the Treasury. The Legislature was again appealed to—not for any additional appropriation—oh, no, but simply to give power to the Supervisor of the town and the Town Clerk to issue bonds to the contractors as fast as their work was completed, and so certified to be by the Commissioners. The thing worked splendidly. The Clerk and the Supervisor were kept as busy signing bonds as were the Commissioners in giving certificates. The road was finished in the time stipulated, and the Commissioners then made their final report to the Board of Supervisors, and it stands on record thus:

For road making	$218,970 50
Commissioners' expenses	8,188 00
Engineers' and surveyors' fees	3,850 00
Land damages	9,300 00
Bridges	27,720 00
Total	$268,028 50

The original estimate as sworn to, it will be seen, was $65,100, while the actual cost came to about $203,000 more. A grosser swindle was probably never attempted by the most barefaced Tammany plunderer.

The Newtown Reform Association, which has already succeeded in having the Justices' and constables' bill of that town cut down from $24,000 to a little over $8,000, are now throwing light on this job, and the Commissioners may feel pretty sure of a thorough exposure.

END OF A NOTED CRIMINAL.

The Last of Hildebrand—He is Hung by a Mob in Missouri.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Feb. 7.

CHARLES HILDEBRAND, once a noted horse-thief, was hung by a mob on Friday night last, at Hancock Station, in Pulaski County, Mo., on suspicion of being one of a gang of thieves who had been operating along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He was about thirty years of age. His mother lives a short distance from Dearborn, in this State. For one of his years he had a bad reputation, arising, however, considerably from his practice of relating many terrible stories concerning himself, which, undoubtedly, had their origin only in his imagination. About five years since he stole a horse and buggy at Milwaukee, and subsequently he was traced to his mother's house by Superintendent BORGMAN and Detective STADLER, and was arrested by the latter, and taken back to Milwaukee, where he was convicted and sent to prison for several years.

Soon after being released he returned to his home. Last Summer he came to this city, and soon got into trouble. He called at the jewelry establishment of M. S. SMITH & Co. and informed them that a plan had been set on foot to rob their store, and he offered, in consideration of a sum of money being paid him, to give information that would secure the robbers. As requested, he "called again," and was turned over into the custody of Capt. ROGERS, and an effort was made to send him to prison as a vagrant, but he proved too "wise," and the authorities were reluctantly compelled to release him.

He, however, offered to leave the city on condition that he should be released, and he went. A week or so ago he turned up in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was incarcerated in the calaboose. On the day of his release he visited the editorial rooms of the *Herald* of that city and gave one of the reporters a highly-colored narrative of his career of crime, which was in substance the same that he gave to one of the newspapers here. He announced, as he did here, that he intended to reform, but the mob read his "biography" and concluded that his pretended reformation was a sham and took his life as before stated. That he was insane there is hardly room for doubt. While here his actions were more those of an escaped lunatic than anything else.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit—Address of Mr. O'Conor.

Mr. O'CONOR continued his opening speech for the defense yesterday. He reviewed in detail the evidence of the various witnesses brought forward by the plaintiff, attacked the superstructure of fable which he said the other side had constructed, and showed the alleged contradictions in stories which the numerous witnesses had told. He said that every circumstance in the life of Mme. JUMEL, as such, militated against the idea that she, in casual conversation with acquaintances, had acknowledged that before her marriage she was a common street-walker in Providence, and had been the mother of an illegitimate child. He said a predominant characteristic of the lady was intense pride; that she, when marriage had put into her hands a large fortune, had carefully concealed the fact of her undoubtedly humble origin, and had gone so far as to represent that her maiden name was ELIZABETH BROWN. Was it likely, counsel asked, that she would be ready to impart information so damaging to herself as to state that she had been one of the commonest women in the town of Providence? The evidence of Mrs. VANDERVOORT was scrutinized with great severity. Never, he said, had a witness been more cool, circumspect, or consistent in her replies; nor could a cross-examination have been conducted more coolly, or with so little in it tending to confuse the witness, than the examination of that person; she it was who had constructed this improbable story of the plaintiff being Mme. JUMEL's son, and in the expectation of sharing the proceeds of that fraud, she had urged the plaintiff in his old age to engage in the wild mazes of this suit. He (Mr. O'CONOR) would show that that woman's evidence was utterly in contradiction to all the facts, and he begged the jury to decide impartially and give their verdict for truth and justice.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'CONOR's address the Court adjourned till Monday, Judge SHIPMAN stating that his presence was required in Connecticut.

Unexpected Arrest of Burglars.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman CONROY, of the Sixth Precinct, saw a coach in Centre-street, near City Hall, with the lamps unlighted, and, upon his stopping it, two men jumped out and ran in opposite directions. An alarm rap was given, and one of the men being caught by Officer MONAGHAN, the other fell at Baxter and Leonard streets, breaking his leg. CONROY secured the coach and driver, and all the party were taken to the Franklin-street Station-house, where the vehicle was searched and found to contain cloth and silk worth $1,000, the proceeds of a burglary committed in Hoboken. The prisoner, who broke his leg, and who gave his name as JOHN DUNN, was taken to the Park Hospital, and the other two, who gave their names as JOHN MONAGHAN and JOHN CONROY, were arraigned at the Tombs. The latter is said to be an old offender, and with MONAGHAN, was sent to New-Jersey for trial.

The Methodist Book Committee.

The second day's session of the annual meeting of the Methodist Book Committee was held yesterday. Dr. BROOKS presided, and Dr. BINGHAM acted as Secretary. The session, which lasted from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., was mostly consumed in the reading and consideration of the annual report, embracing the financial exhibit of the Concern. The report was referred to a subcommittee to examine the details of the reports of the agents in various sections to the general agents in this City, and it is expected that they will submit the result of their labors today, when the body will adjourn. The salaries of the Bishops, agents and editors were agreed upon, and a number of communications of minor importance read, when the Committee adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Letter from Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts—What He Said in Congress—Objects of the Society.

In introducing his bill for a Labor Commission—which was passed by Congress a few weeks since—Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, made an allusion to the International, which, being incorrectly reported, occasioned some comment in various newspapers. With Mr. HOAR's consent, the *Christian Union* publishes the following private letter from him, written in answer to an inquiry about sources of information regarding the Society:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: A work in French, by ECCARIUS; an article in *Atlantic Monthly* of about May, 1871, entitled "*Aggressive Labor Combinations*," or something like it; an article in London *Times* of about October last, of several columns; the *Fortnightly Review* for the past five or six years, *passim*; these, and many newspaper articles, of which Mr. McPHERSON, Clerk of the House, has a collection, are the sources of information, so far as I know, about the *Internationale*.

There was nothing about it in the bill to which you refer. The newspapers reported me as saying, in a few remarks which I made in introducing it, that the *Internationale* was "composed of the leading minds of Europe." I did not say that, but merely that a meeting in England which adopted some rules which I quoted was composed of their leading minds (that is, the leading minds of the *Internationale*) from different countries of Europe.

I then expressed, and now have, a strong sympathy with the *Internationale* for this reason. The four things on which I understand them to be agreed are:

1. That there is a relation existing between the laboring men of different countries stronger than that which attaches them to their respective sovereigns.

2. That they will not permit their rulers any longer to use them as instruments for making war on each other, or for lowering wages by using the working men of different countries to underbid each other.

3. That they will take all means to throw light on the condition of the working classes everywhere by gathering accurate and thorough statistical information.

4. That education at the public charge is to be insisted on as the right of every man, and as the indispensable condition of a remedy for existing evils.

I do not at this moment think of anything else to which the *Internationale* can be said to have committed itself. Perhaps its members have so generally expressed their belief that natural wealth, as they term it, should not be permitted to be engrossed by individuals to any considerable degree, that that also may be termed one of their doctrines. I am not aware that they are agreed on any measure to prevent this, or even agreed that it can be prevented by any direct exertion of public authority.

Of course, such a movement cannot go far without attracting to itself many violent and visionary persons who would attack the laws which are indispensable to all profitable industry and to human society itself. It is not surprising that after so many centuries of ignorance the laboring classes should themselves be sometimes deluded by such men. But I am not one of those who would say, "How foolish to restore these men their sight! They see men only as trees walking." It is the old disease, and not the new health, which distorts the vision for a time. The existing order of things in every principal European State, in crushing into ignorance and poverty millions of human souls, causes every year crimes a thousand-fold greater than all the excesses of the Commune.

I meant when I took up my pen only to answer your question. I see I have been led to write much more, which pray excuse.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

GEO. F. HOAR.

Care for the Historical Records of Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

Dr. PALMER, who was appointed recently under the bill introduced by Mr. WYNNE, to take charge of, collect and arrange the papers of historical value, which are now scattered through the lofts and cellars of the Capitol building, has been at his work about ten days. He has already proceeded far enough in his investigations to confirm the wisdom of the small appropriation made for this purpose by the General Assembly, and has discovered a bundle of papers (alone worth the amount) never before known to exist, giving the details of the Gabriel insurrection which broke out in Henrico County in 1802. And these papers establish the important fact that that movement among the blacks, instead of being a local affair, as is supposed by most persons, was general, so far as the counties of Eastern Virginia were concerned. As the doctor's work progresses, we shall, no doubt, be gratified with the unearthing of many precious manuscripts and documents of historical and legal value. The appropriation for this purpose was the first ever made, and the Commonwealth in her ninety-sixth year now takes the very first step to rescue from oblivion and decay the most interesting colonial and revolutionary history belonging to any State of the United States.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 9, and on the street the market was quiet. Today, at the Exchange, BLACKWELL & Co. announce the sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WM. W. GOODRICH, Esq., referee, of the premises known as No. 104 East Twenty-third-street, embracing a four-story brown-stone house and lot, the latter being in size 25 by 98.9. In our report of bids made at the Exchange for real estate not sold on Thursday, that made for property on Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway, should have read $65,000, instead of $6,500, as printed. For next week the auctions projected are not only numerous, but of importance, and an extensive line of City real estate will be offered by various auctioneers. The number of legal sales noticed for consummation is unusually large, and investors will find it to their interest to consult our full list of proposed sales for the week, as published in this column on Monday morning. Attention is also called to the business notices in to-morrow's TIMES containing valuable information as to real estate offered at private sale, and also to the advertised lists of houses and business property to let.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, 47th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop modern well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 23x62, lot 100 feet, inclosed piazza in rear; piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT house, No. 47 South Washington-square, facing the parade-ground; the lot is 25x119; house, 25x60; the extension of Sullivan-st. will make this a corner house. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 117 West 32d-st.; price, $25,000. Also, elegant house and stable, with six or more lots, on 152d-st., near St. Nicholas-av.; for sale low and on easy terms.
DYE & CURTIS,
No. 508 6th-av.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. For permits, &c., apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FULL-WIDTH four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near 49th-st.; rent, $5,500 per year; early possession. Also, two elegant houses facing the Park. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PRICE $25,000, above 59th-st., near Central Park, three-story brown-stone houses.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot in fee, No. 52 East 49th-st., for sale; 21x52x100; price $31,000. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Doyer-st., 80 feet from the Bowery and Chatham-square, an established wholesale furniture-house the past twenty years; terms easy. THOS. M. WYATT, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brown-stone-front house, No. 107 West 45th-st.; terms favorable. Apply to E. VAN BRUNT KISSAM, No. 65 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.—A very desirable, elegantly-furnished, medium-size dwelling, of superior finish; price $80,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF premises, on the corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., now occupied as a bank, with furniture; also, a valuable safe. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT purchaser—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 52D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 by 56 by ½ block. Price, $36,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND ON THE corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—$32,000—SITUATED IN ONE of the finest streets up-town; first house from Madison-av.; new, elegantly finished in hard-wood. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 602 6th-av.

FIVE WELL-RENTED HOUSES IN Harlem to exchange for City lots. SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 23 Union-square.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, medium size, at a bargain; good location; never occupied. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Heiser, situated on the 8th-av., between 91st and 92d sts., overlooking the Bay, rivers, and the Central Park; house in complete order, together with stables, conservatories, &c.; fine grounds and good garden, well stocked; one of the most desirable residences in the City; can be seen by permit only. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, or NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, No. 106 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872, the valuable property No. 58 Varick-st., south-east corner of Laight-st., 25x100 feet. We wish to call the attention of capitalists to the above as a very desirable investment, being opposite Hudson River Railroad freight depot. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE house, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order, four-story high stoop brown stone; possession about the 15th of April, 187 . To let, furnished, to a private family, location in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; rent, $650 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$30,000 FOR THE BEST HOUSE below 34th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x60x100, finished in black walnut from basement to roof, in perfect order and good location.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 64 WEST 33D-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWENTY lots, with bulkhead, on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS
FOR SALE BY
S. EDDY & CO.,
NO. 1 PARK-PLACE.
HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.

156 acres, water front, splendid views	$75,000
60 acres, water front, very cheap	50,000
93 acres, river and mountain views	35,000
73 acres, river and mountain views	35,000
2 acres, river view, near depot	30,000
83 acres, river view	25,000
102 acres, river view	25,000
145 acres, river and mountain views	25,000
5½ acres, water front, new buildings	24,000
34 acres, inland and mountain views	6,500

Also, FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS and COTTAGES, in Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess Counties, on Long and Staten Islands, and in New-Jersey, from $2,500 up, on easy terms.

N. B.—Several eligible places to EXCHANGE for City property.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 29. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALTER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LEASE—THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
At New-Rochelle.
Apply to P. R. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or
JAMES B. PARSONS,
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Kuklux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, UNION COUNTY, N. J., a magnificent country residence, containing about seven acres of land, well laid out in flower and fruit garden, &c., with a handsome two-and-a-half story frame house, with all necessary outbuildings, &c. For photograph of house and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE cheap, or to exchange, at Mattewan, N. J., for New-York City or Brooklyn property; 100 acres, with large, fine house and out-buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; some wood-land, under a high state of cultivation. THOMSON & WAITE, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

AT YONKERS—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, a choice residence, fifteen rooms, gas, furnace, water, one and a half acres, grapes and other fruits, stables, &c., for sale or to let; possession in April. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, or S. C. DOTY, No. 23 Union-square.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water-front. For sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CAPITALIST.—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Manufacturing and tenement property conveniently located for wholesale and retail business, paying good interest, near railroad and shipping.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome house, complete in all respects; gas, water, furnace; over 2 acres, near depot, for sale low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. Orange real estate a specialty.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 230 ACRES of land, and with good house and outbuildings, about two and one-half miles east of Tarrytown, Westchester County, New-York. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 73¼ ACRES, BETWEEN Madison and Morristown, N. J., one mile from depot; location elevated, commanding fine views; fruit, timber, spring, brook, &c.; price very low. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE of Fordham for sale; eight rooms; carriage-house; one acre of land; three minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price, $7,000.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.—Nearly all desirable property offered for sale. Rent there is on our books.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story brown-stone house No. 16 5th-av. Inquire of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.

East 23d-st., near 4th-av., four stories, high stoop, brick, 28x72	$7,000
East 26th-st., near Broadway, four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 28x60 feet	5,000
East 28th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, English basement, 25 feet wide, with side lights	8,000
West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60 feet	6,000
East 35th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, high stoop, 28x72 feet, with side lights	6,000
East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown stone	4,000
West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x85 feet	6,500
Fifth-av., between 42d and 43d sts., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, about 38 feet wide	12,000
Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., four stories, French basement, brown stone, 23x70	7,200
Madison-av., opposite Madison-square, four stories, high stoop, brown stone	6,600
Madison-av., near 39th-st., four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 28x70 feet	9,000

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
Orders can be obtained at No. 35 East 17th-st., Everett House.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling-house at Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., near the junction of the New-Jersey Midland and Sussex Railroads, with stable, garden and an acre of land, and more if desired; possession on the 1st of April. For terms and further particulars, apply to HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let in first-class situations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A THREE-STORY ATTIC HIGH-STOOP dwelling-house, No. 122 West 12th-st.; three-story extension, mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures; rent, $2,500. Apply to THOMAS KING, No. 65 West 13th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE AND four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 33 and 35 West 45th-st.; also, No. 480 West 22d-st.; rent $1,300. Permits at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LEASE A HOUSE AND lot on 5th-av., between 19th and 23d sts., in first-rate order, furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN or H. E. DREW, No. 175 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET—A FULLY-FURNISHED house between 33d and 34th sts., to a private family only. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT at a very low price, under the new five-story iron-store, No. 147 Spring-st.; 200 feet east of South 5th-av.; 25x75; all the modern improvements. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE building, No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; suitable for banking, insurance, law offices, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST. STORE PROPERTY—The lot, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY, NO. 787 BROADWAY; suitable for furniture, piano or any business requiring spacious and well-lighted premises. Apply in the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE FIRST LOFTS adjoining, one second loft, two fourth lofts adjoining; also offices. Apply to E. P. RYDER, Room No. 14, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 125 5th-av., to lease for business purposes. H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av., or HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices on the fourth floor of No. 30 Broadway; should be seen to be appreciated. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, and fixtures, if wanted. Call at No. 75 John-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO
CHOICE LOTS,
situate on the
BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS.,
LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN,
136TH, 137TH, 138TH, 139TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 135th and 138th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulkhead line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the sales-room of Messrs. WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee:

PRESIDENT-STREET—North-easterly side, beginning 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven valuable lots, on one of which there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling house; lots 20x100.

BOND-STREET—Westerly side, beginning 60 feet south of President-st., two valuable lots, 20x75.

DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at auctioneers' and referee's office.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1872, AT 12 noon, on the premises, the four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 25 RUTGERS-PLACE, 26 ft. from corner Clinton-st.; lot 26x120, house 26x55, with three-story brick extension, 16x55. Also, the four-story and basement brick building, No. 256 MADISON-ST., leasehold property, in rear of above, the lots connecting, and forming one straight plot from street to street. Also, nineteen lots, each 20x103, being 200 feet on CHERRY-ST., and 180 feet on MONROE-ST., (Rutgers-place.) Sold together or separately. The old Crosby mansion stands on four of the lots. Will be sold by itself, if desired. Terms easy.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE 23D-ST. PROPERTY.

BLACKWELL & CO. will sell at auction,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. W. Goodrich, Esq., referee, East 23d-st., the lot 25x98.9, known as No. 104 East 23d-st., with the FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLING thereon. Further particulars of
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION, of valuable business property on
PEARL AND STATE STS.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee.

The valuable business property, known as Nos. 9 State, and 12¼ Pearl-st., having a frontage of 55.3½ on State, and 12.1 on Pearl-st., and a depth of about 137 feet.
G. TILLOTSON, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 335 Broadway.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE for one-half cash, balance short mortgage; location above 40th-st.; price not to exceed $23,000. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCHMAN IS THE LEADING and largest weekly in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE CHURCHMAN'S circulation is nearly equal to that of all the other Church papers combined.

THE CHURCHMAN will be conducted during 1872 with the same vigor and enterprise which have gained for it its present position.

THE CHURCHMAN comprises within its ample pages all that may be needed in a *perfect* Church paper. Subscription in advance, $3 a year.
M. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 713 Broadway.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor, of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Our Life Work.*

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—The fifth lecture in the course of popular lectures on "Christianity and Modern Thought," will be given by Rev. E. N. POTTER, D. D., President of Union College, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Miracles Attested as Facts; Christianity is True, or Nothing is True.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 11th inst., Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free in the evening. Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, of Louisville, Ky., will lecture at the Church on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, in aid of his Church, recently destroyed by fire. Subject—*Our First Families.* Tickets, $1 each, may be had of the Sexton, and at the door.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, SABBATH, at 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK E. SHEARER, the Society's District Secretary, at San Francisco, will give his personal observations of mission work on the Pacific coast. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, recently returned from Syria, JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., and RUFUS W. CLARK, of Albany, will deliver addresses. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preside.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., and every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½, with lecture. Prayers at 9 o'clock A. M. every FRIDAY during Lent.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City, Rev. F. H. PURDY will assist the Pastor in a season of revival services, commencing SUNDAY, the 11th of February. AFTERNOON and EVENING meetings. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 4TH-AV., CORNER 23D ST.—Young men are invited to the Service of Song, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock. A short address by Rev. CYRUS DICKSON will follow. Young men's Bible-class at 5½ o'clock, conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Restitution of All Things.*—Acts, iii., 20, 21.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at 3½ P. M.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, entrance No. 17 Green-st.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Strangers made welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 763 6th-av.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Two Units.* Evening, funeral sermon of Mrs. H. C. Conger.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. H. WARD, of the *Independent*, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Feb. 11.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, during Lent, a special course of sermons will be preached, as follows, viz.: Feb. 14, Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D.; Feb. 21, Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D.; Feb. 28, Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D.; March 6, Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.; March 13, Rev. J. Rylance, D. D.; March 20, Rev. S. Osgood, D. D.; March 27, Rev. J. C. Smith, D. D. Service at 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY Parish, No. 262 Bowery.—Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, will administer confirmation in this chapel on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN will officiate in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-place and 34th-st.—Rev. AUG. WOODBURY, of Providence, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 11, morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—SERVICES at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., will officiate.

CHURCHES HOLDING MORNING and evening service, and needing the services of a young baritone, can address MARTIN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The fifth of this series of sermons will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Romantic Theory.* Evening service as usual.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW-YORK, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Also, at same hours in the hall No. 270 Grand-st. Sacrament after morning service in Grand-st. Brother JOHN GRAY will preach in the 25th-st. Hall in the morning, and the Pastor in the Grand-st. Hall.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Rev. HENRY POWERS, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and Rev. A. P. PUTNAM. Music by Mrs. A. W. Tenny, (Marie Abbott,) Mr. Fred. Stein, Mr. C. H. Badger, a full chorus of over forty voices, congregational singing, &c. Free preaching, free music, no collection, and all invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; the sixth in the series on the *Annals of Redeeming Love* in the EVENING, at 7½. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director and Organist.

FREE LECTURE.—DR. T. S. LAMBERT will lecture upon the *Physiological Sources of Happiness* before the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES, corner 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 and 2½. Sunday-school concert, 7½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg.—Seats free. Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. T. T. HENDRICK, and at 7½ P. M. the ninth of a series of sermons on *The Bible in our Public Schools.* Ladies' tea-meeting next THURSDAY EVENING.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 11, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MONTHLY MEETING OF BAPTIST Teachers' Association in Calvary Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Feb. 12, at 7½ P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. HALL, on *The Structure of the New Testament*, and by Rev. Dr. BRIGHT on *The Limits of the Teacher's Responsibility.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching at 10½ on SUNDAY MORNING, and sermon to the young people at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS STREET. All cordially invited to attend.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS will preach at 10½ A. M., the Pastor, L. S. WEED, at 7½ P. M. Revival service in the EVENING. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert of Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Brazen Serpent.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st. Morning subject—*Christ Stilling the Tempest on the Sea.* Services begin at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall, corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. SAMUEL ROBINSON, FROM Ireland, will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and AFTERNOON at 3½. Young People's meeting in the lecture-room at 7½ evening. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock will deliver the eighth of a series of discourses on "The Last Things." Subject—*The Law of Retribution and its Place in the Future.*

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M.—Subject—*Saving Mission of Christ.* Services in the afternoon at 3 P. M. Subject—*Winter; A Chapter from the Book of Nature.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel SUNDAY, Feb. 11, at 7½ P. M.; lecture five of the course. Subject—*Life in Religious Community; Its Idea and Sanctions.*

REV. STEPHEN F. HOLMES WILL deliver a lecture in the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Experiences of an European Tour.* Admission 50 cents.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Morning Prayer at 7½; Holy Communion at 8. Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. W. ASTON at 7½ P. M. Services for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. Ash Wednesday services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; at the latter Rev. Dr. MORGAN will preach.

SARAH F. SMILEY, A MINISTER OF the Society of Friends, will preach in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., and the succeeding evenings of the week, except Saturday, and will also preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D. The Brooklyn General Prayer Meeting Association, Brother DAVID M. PRICE, Leader, will conduct services during the day, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Come and welcome.

SHOULD WE PERMIT WOMEN TO PREACH, will be the subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT, 7 o'clock, in Attorney-street M. P. Church, by Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Communion at 3 P. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, subject—*Whom We Preach.*

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR—TEN GOOD SOprano voices wanted immediately. New circulars with full explanation at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st., and music-stores in a few days; also, at music-room in rear of church.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY WEBBE will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. C. ESRAY.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st.—Lecture by THOS. GAIL FOSTER, Trance Speaker, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN Workers of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.)—All lectures are delivered in the College Building, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot. Lectures for next week: TUESDAY, 13th inst.—*Books about Work and the Best Books for Workers*, by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq. THURSDAY, 15th inst.—*How to Study the Bible*, No. 2, by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D.D. SATURDAY, 17th inst.—*The Right Kind of Persons for City Mission Work*, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Mission. Lectures will begin at 8 P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had without charge at the door on the evening of lecture, or at City Mission, No. 50 Bible House; Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 2 Bible House; Methodist Episcopal Bookstore, Broadway and 11th-st., or at the College Building on the evening of the lecture.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—A public meeting in favor of the religious amendment to the United States Constitution, will be held MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. GREGG, KENNEDY, MILLIGAN and BOGGS. The General Secretary of the National Association will give an account of the Cincinnati Convention. All are invited.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The ninth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) at 7½ P. M.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—Monthly meeting will be addressed by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAP and other eminent speakers, SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., No. 130 West 24th-st. Public invited. Seats free.

"WHEN THE SON OF MAN COMETH, SHALL HE FIND FAITH IN THE EARTH?"—Preaching on this subject on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. All are invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. JAMES HUBBELL, of New-Haven, will preach on SUNDAY at the usual hours.

INSTRUCTION.

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JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.
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French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

WAINWRIGHT HALL, FOR BOYS. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Spring term will commence Feb. 15. Address Rev. A. TEN BROECK, D. D. Rector.

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THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

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MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Genealogical and Biographical Society will be held at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ P. M., at which a historical paper, by JAMES RICKER, Esq., will be read, on the first settlers and early history of Harlem, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CHAPTER	VII.—Pictures in the stock gallery.
CHAPTER	VIII.—Leprous newspapers.
CHAPTER	IX.—The fatal ten-strike.
CHAPTER	X.—Lies, white and black.
CHAPTER	XI.—Some of the club-rooms.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to chapter 9 of the laws of 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held at the Controller's office in the New Court-house, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, on the 10th day of February, 1872.
RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk of Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PULP-MILL, 36-inch. Address, stating price, Box No. 3,548 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Feb. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., March 11, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during the three months commencing April 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate to the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.
ja30-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

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LAST SEASON OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 10, AT 2 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with a star cast, including
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA...as...ARLINE.
Mrs. SEGUIN...as THE GYPSY QUEEN.
Introducing a song by Balfe.
Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin and Whiffin.
Conductor, Mr. S. BEHRENS.
EVENING AT 8.
SECOND EXTRA NIGHT.—First performance in New-York of Cherubini's masterwork,
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DER WASSERTRAEGER.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Clara Doria, Miss Schofield, Messrs. Castle, Karl, Cook, Hall and Ryse in the cast. Mme. Parepa-Rosa will introduce in the third act the grand aria from Gounod's La Reine de Saba (first time in New-York.) Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, Mr. Charles Santley's operatic début in America, in Herold's Zampa; or, The Marble Bride. TUESDAY, Feb. 13, Don Giovanni, Don Juan. Seats at the Academy; Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

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SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 9,
first performance in New-York of an
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THE WATER-CARRIER, (LES DEUX JOURNEES,) DER WASSERTRAEGER.

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BOHEMIAN GIRL.—THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.—SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., FIRST GRAND MATINEE, BOHEMIAN GIRL, (with a star cast.) Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Arline; Mrs. SEGUIN as Gypsy Queen, and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, and WHIFFIN.

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MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
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Miss MORENSI,
Mr. WM. S. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
Signor BERTI, Pianist.
Signor AGRAMONTE, Conductor.
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SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 10, 1872,
At 2½ o'clock.
Miss ISABELLE STONE, of Boston.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.
Mr. JAMES WEHLI.
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Blume's, Union-square, and at the hall.

GRAND CONCERT—EVE OF WASHINGton's Birthday—by the Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school, under the direction of Prof. G. P. BENJAMIN. Large hall of Cooper Union. Grand chorus, 500 voices. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Methodist Bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION regular monthly reception MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. Concert at 8 by Miss STONE and Messrs. SIMPSON and MORA. Art exhibition in the parlors. Members, friends and young men cordially invited.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Vocal classes and piano clubs are constantly forming; thorough instruction by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

DR. LORD, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 12, on *The Friendship of Jerome and Paula.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; has fifteen years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, baking, pastry and desserts; best City references. Call at No. 307 West 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young girl lately landed, to do chamber-work and waiting, or do the light house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 988 8th-av., entrance in 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, thoroughly competent; can give best of references. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as cook or laundress. Apply for three days at No. 50 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion to go out by the day. Call for three days at No. 50 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION to an invalid, lady's maid or child's nurse, with a family leaving New-York, by a young American girl, fully capable of filling either position; best City references. Apply at No. 247 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference from their present employers. Call at No. 106 East 15th-st., three doors from Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; no objection to boarding-house or hotel; excellent references. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 254 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; reference given. Address Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; no objection to chamber-work and sewing; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at present employer's, No. 337 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; wages $25; City references. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store, between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook and baker; no objection to the country; understands pastry, game, butter and soups; good reference. Inquire for two days at No. 247 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address R., Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; can furnish first-class reference. Call or address No. 37 Union-square, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single young man as first-class waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at French Office, 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, married, no children, English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address JAMES JACKSON, Scott-st., between Montgomery and Summit avs., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as farmer; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has had twenty-three years experience; has spent eight years in the Connecticut valley raising tobacco; understands the business to perfection. A gentleman wishing to go in to raising tobacco, can apply to M. FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a sober, steady man; a Protestant; is a good groom and coachman; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; industrious, willing and not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Apply or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A short time in the City, a place as night or day watchman, or porter; writes a good hand, and would be willing to make himself useful. Call or address No. 763 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German who has lived with his present employer for the last sixteen years. For reference apply at No. 23 Lafayette-place.

A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS IN want of a good situation; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT
LAST NIGHT OF
JOHN GARTH.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama of
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, will be produced
on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND DANCES,
THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES EVER EXHIBITED
ON THIS STAGE,
AND A CAST
of UNUSUAL STRENGTH and COMPLETENESS.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Mr. J. H. STODDART.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
** On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinée in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (178th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and
UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 10,
positively for the last time,
IVANHOE,
(The Templar and the Jewess.)
Next week—Last week of the opera.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK OF MONALDI.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY
ENTITLED MARRIAGE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER...Manager
GRAND MEDLEY ENTERTAINMENT.
75 STAR ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
Brilliant success. Mr. S. B. MILLS and Señor SARASATE. Matinees. Matinees. Matinees.
SECOND MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 10,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT.
*Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 P. M. Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music-stores.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, No. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 816 6th-av., near 46th-st. Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; or to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE
GRAND SCALE PIANOS.
Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS than $150 rosewood large-sized piano, manufactured by best City makers; modern style and improvements; perfect order; splendid tone. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against PETER V. WINTERS and Mary E., his wife, William T. Hunt and Sarah P., his wife, Edward DeCamp and Margaret Jane, his wife, Leander Stone, John Van Orden, Job Throckmorton, Fanny E. Lichtenstein and — Lichtenstein, her husband, Erastus Brainard, Henry G. Nichols, Hollis L. Powers, The Union Manufacturing Company, Henry McCormick, Thomas S. Tice, Abner H. Keeney, Receiver; David Robetzeh and Moritz Taussig, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn; John J. Drake and Charles Drake, Albert G. Waterman, John Whately, The National Shoe and Leather Bank, Frederick S. Benson, David S. Schanck, B. Dubois Schanck, Theodore W. Morris and Andrew H. Schanck, George Monroe and George Thorogood, Emanuel H. Schwartz and Jacob Pulvermacher, Thomas McGuinness, Lavinia Arnold, administratrix, &c., of Welcome V. R. Arnold, deceased; Alfred P. Arnold, Eli Martin, Julius A. Candee and George C. Hagaman, Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, Davis Collamore and O. H. P. Archer, Receiver, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 10, 1872.
EDMONDS & FIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the above Court, on the 10th day of January, 1872. EDMONDS & FIELDS,
ja27-law6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary Etta, his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus S. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c., of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Hurst; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Ritch, William P. Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Amended summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 26, 1871.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872. ja27-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, WILLIAM WETHERBEE and GAVIN H. WATSON, plaintiffs, against JAMES R. YOUNG, HENRY H. BOODY, The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To said defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 18, 1872.
CHAS. E. SOULE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, on the 19th day of January, 1872. CHAS. E. SOULE,
f10-law6wSa* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS...as...MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER...as...JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN...as...PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
186th to 194th time of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2!!
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8!!!
The engagement of the wonderful
EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY
Closes next week!
SEE THEM BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE CITY!
EVENING AT 8—AFTERNOON AT 2.
Jesters, Jugglers, Acrobats, Athletes, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LAST MATINEE at 2. } The young { THIS EVENING at 8.
American actor and accomplished instrumentalist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in J. J. McCloskey's master drama of
ON HAND.
ON HAND.
MONDAY, Jan. 12—First appearance of
MISS MARIAN MORDAUNT
in the new drama of DARLING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
VARIETY! NOVELTY!! PERFECTION!!!
Second week and enormous success of the sportive equestrian pantomime of
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Prolific in HILARIOUS and MERRY SCENES.
THE MOST VERSATILE TROUPE OF
FAME-CROWNED CIRCUS PERFORMERS
EVER UNITED IN ONE COMPANY
IN A MAGNIFICENT DIVERTISSEMENT,
Grand in design and superb in execution.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735
J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY,
opposite Astor-place.
At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Sams purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 858 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, }
Successors to ROBERT SCHELL & CO. }

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE this day formed a copartnership in business for the purpose of dealing in watches, jewelry and fancy goods at wholesale, under the firm name of FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP; as successors to ROBERT SCHELL & CO.; and will continue the business at No. 21 Maiden-lane, where we will be pleased to see the friends and patrons of the late firm.
Signed,
ROBERT FELLOWS,
WILLIAM HOLMES,
SAMUEL D. CLAPP.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE R. WALLACE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEHMANN DORMITZER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lehmann Dormitzer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Johnston, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James M. Adams, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Glaser and Max Glaser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1872.
f3-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Septimus E. Swift, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ARONHEINER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob Aronheiner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of ——— ———, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.
f10-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York on the 28th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, that is, for the purpose of a second dividend.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1872.
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee,
No. 160 Grand-street, New-York City.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Prospects of the Committee of Seventy's Charter.

A Blow at the Railroad Monopolists—Passage of Amended Board of Audit Bill—Regulation of Public Processions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

The postponement of the consideration of the Seventy's charter by the Assembly until Tuesday next will afford an opportunity, whether so intended or not, for a combination of the various elements of opposition to it, and will increase the obstacles in the way of its speedy passage. Had a vote been taken on it yesterday, it would have passed, substantially as it came from the hands of the Committee of Seventy, by a good majority. Now, its chances are not so promising. It is evident that the charter is not satisfactory to either of the political parties or factions of parties in New-York, and this fact ought to be regarded by honest men as its highest recommendation. It will destroy the arbitrary power of political caucuses and conventions, and enable the people to elect a good share, at least, of honest and capable men to represent them in the various departments of the City Government. This does not suit the politicians of the Democratic or Republican parties, and hence we find among the opponents of the charter on one side all the remnants of the Tammany Democracy as represented in the Legislature by TOM FIELDS, together with the reorganized Democracy, as represented by its prospective leader, SAMUEL J. TILDEN; and on the other side, the active politicians of both branches of the Republican Party, as represented by men like CHARLES S. SPENCER. All those elements of opposition have discovered the disadvantage under which they labor in not having submitted for the consideration of the Legislature any definite plan of a charter to take the place of that offered by the Committee of Seventy, and I understand that the time between now and Tuesday is to be devoted to the preparation of a charter that shall meet the views of both wings of the Republican Party in New-York, in order that they may come here next week and present a united front in opposition to the work of the Committee of Seventy, and in favor of their own. It is also expected that by that time Mr. TILDEN will have perfected his scheme for a model Municipal Government, which, it is hoped, will meet the views of the united, regenerated and harmonious Democracy. Meantime great efforts are being made to impress upon the minds of members the notion that the leading feature of the Seventy's charter—the cumulative voting principle—is unconstitutional, and will be so declared by the Court of Appeals. Past expressions of opinion by Judge FOLGER, while he was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, as well as of Ex-Judges PRATT and COMSTOCK, are freely quoted to show that the principle will not stand the test of constitutional law. To counteract this plea the friends of the charter will, it is said, present, on Tuesday next, written opinions from some of the most eminent lawyers in the State, indorsing to the fullest extent the constitutionality of the plan of proportionate representation embodied in the charter. The framers of the charter admit that this is the leading idea of the whole instrument, and that if it is rejected they care not what becomes of the charter. They also inform members that on the adoption or rejection of the charter by the Legislature will depend the dissolution or perpetuation of the Committee of Seventy. With the passage of their charter their intention was to disband the Committee, feeling that the rights of the people would be amply secured in future under it; but, if it is rejected, they propose to keep up their organization, and to create as much havoc among the politicians of both parties in future elections as they did last November. The honest people of New-York, independent of party, have discovered what power they can wield in Municipal elections, when united, and, whether their charter is adopted or not, they do not propose to surrender this power back into the hands of politicians.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Assembly did a large amount of work today in the third reading of bills, having passed a score or more, besides introducing thirty new ones. Among the bills passed was the appropriation of half a million of dollars for Brooklyn sewers. The bill noticed yesterday for the creation of a commission to have charge of all matters relating to New-York Harbor and the approaches thereto, including quarantine, emigration, port officials, pilots, and the construction of wharves and piers was introduced today by Mr. TWOMBLY. The Commissioners are to be ten in number instead of nine, as the bill was first drawn, and are to represent the entire State, as well as both political parties. This is one of the most important bills that have been brought here this session, and, if it passes, will relieve the Legislature from the consideration of half a dozen separate measures of legislation relative to the Port of New-York, all of which are embraced in it.

A BLOW AT THE RAILROAD MONOPOLISTS.

Mr. MACKAY introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered printed and laid on the table for future action. They are indicative of the strong anti-railroad monopoly sentiment that prevails among a large portion of the people of this State, and which, it is said, will ere long find expression in political action. They are to be followed by a bill framed in accordance with the legal opinion that shall be called forth from the Attorney-General:

Whereas, Civilization is based on intercourse among the people, and

Whereas, It is one of the first and most important duties of civilized governments to establish laws regulating such intercourse, and

Whereas, The welfare of every community depends on the cheapness, convenience and dispatch by which the facilities necessary for such intercourse are regulated, and

Whereas, Railroads have superseded ordinary highways, turnpikes, plank-roads, lakes, rivers and canals, and have grown to be the recognized modes by which persons and property are transported from one section of the country to another; and

Whereas, Railroads have been declared for public use, and for that reason been clothed with the right to take what private property is necessary for their construction, with or without the consent of its owner; and

Whereas, The original charters by which railroad companies were created in this State, and under which railroads were permitted to be built, restricted the amount of the capital stock and bonded indebtedness of said companies to an amount equal to that actually and in good faith expended either in the construction or equipment of the roads which said companies represent; and

Whereas, Said original charters also restricted the amount of interest or dividends which said companies might pay *to ten per cent. per annum* on the amounts so actually expended, thereby proving that the Legislatures which first permitted railroads to be built intended by legislative enactment to prevent the public from being taxed for the use of such roads beyond an amount sufficient to pay the necessary operating expenses of such roads, and a fair and liberal return on the moneys actually expended on them for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The people of this State paid during the last year, to the different railroad companies doing business in the State, nearly seventy million dollars for having their persons and property transported over the roads represented by said companies, and

Whereas, Nearly five million dollars of this vast sum was appropriated by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to pay interest or dividends on the bonds, stock or scrip of said company, which bonds, stock or scrip represent an excess over all amounts ever levied on or paid into the treasury of said company by the stock and bondholders of said company, and

Whereas, This and similar burdens have become oppressive on the people of this State, and to be relieved from which they have repeatedly, and in great numbers, petitioned their representatives; and,

Whereas, The result of watering railroad stocks and bonds, and taxing commerce and travel to pay interest or dividends on such water, has been to drive wealth and population from this State; to destroy milling and manufacturing enterprises; to reduce the amount of agricultural productions, and to threaten the commercial supremacy of the Metropolis of this State, and generally to make railroads a source of oppression rather than a blessing to its people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of this State be requested to furnish this body with his legal opinion, whether or not railroad companies, organized under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and having the right of eminent domain, or to take private property for public use, can levy rates or tolls on the public requiring the use of the roads such companies represent, beyond an amount sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of operating such roads and a fair and just return on their actual cost.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be also requested to furnish his opinion, whether or not any act of the Legislature can be held as constitutional and binding which permits railroad companies, organized for public use, to increase their capital stock or dividend-paying indebtedness, and impose burdens on the public to pay interest or dividends on such increase, when such increase is based on the surplus earnings of such railroads, or when such increase represents an increased value of private property appropriated by such company for a public use.

THE PROPOSED SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The bill authorizing the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, to lease Reservoir-square for the erection of a new armory, is encountering strong opposition from the residents around the square and others. They say that the square has just been put in a condition to serve as a pleasant and healthful place of resort for the residents in that neighborhood; that a large amount of money has been expended by the City with that view, and that it would be an outrage to uproot the flowers and shrubbery now to furnish a building site for an armory—especially as the regiment that asks the privilege is already supplied with the best armory in the City. The bill was reported favorably by the Senate Military Committee, but in consequence of numerous protests against it from property-owners, Senator PALMER moved to recommit it to the Committee on Cities, before whom the opponents of the measure will be granted a hearing on Thursday next.

FREAR'S CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported the testimony taken by them in the contested seat case of KILLEAN *vs.* ALEX. FREAR, which was ordered printed. The report of the Committee will be made as soon as counsel can be heard for the contestants on the facts as proven in the testimony.

THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF AUDIT BILL.

The bill to amend the act of January last creating the City Board of Audit was reconsidered in the Senate today and certain amendments moved into it. These were offered by Mr. PALMER, the efficient Chairman of the Committee of Cities, who asked unanimous consent for that purpose. The uneasiness which is felt by members of the present Senate when these large City measures come before them again displayed itself. Mr WOOD, of the Onondaga District, objected to interpolating these important amendments in bills of so much consequence in so irregular a manner. He thought the bill should be printed with the amendments in it, so that Senators could know exactly what they were voting upon. This would have carried the bill over to next week. Mr. PALMER explained that the amendments he desired to introduce, the most important of which fixed the expenditure authorized at $7,500,000, were simply those which were necessary to supply the defects pointed out by the Governor in his message accompanying the original bill: and that the reason they had not been incorporated in the supplementary bill at first was that a defective copy had inadvertently been sent up by the counsel of the Board of Audit in the first instance, and that the error had only been discovered yesterday. His explanations were so clear and satisfactory that the Senate passed the bill, two or three Republican members who objected to voting for it on the ground of haste and imperfect understanding of it, being induced to waive their objections by the personal efforts of Senator PERRY, who has exerted himself continually to procure the passage of these New-York City relief measures, and without whose aid this bill could not have passed today. The following is a copy of the bill as it was amended and passed this morning, and as it afterward passed the Assembly:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the City and County of New-York, and the audit and payment of salaries and claims in said City and County," passed Jan. 13, 1872.

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The estimate authorized by the first section of the act entitled "An Act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the City and County of New-York and the audit and payment of salaries and claims in said City and County, passed Jan. 30, 1872, may be made at one or more times in such form as the Board therein mentioned may provide, but such estimates in the aggregate shall not exceed the sum of seven and a half millions of dollars; and the Controller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the said City and County, in anticipation of the revenues thereof, an amount not exceeding said estimates to meet the expenditures by said section authorized, and issue revenue bonds therefor, and nothing in this or in said section contained shall affect the power of any Department of the said City or other body to proceed with and execute works of a permanent character, which it is authorized by laws now in force to proceed with and execute, nor to prevent the said Controller from raising the moneys required for the payment of such permanent works under existing laws.

SEC. 2. It is hereby provided and declared that the second section of said act shall not apply to any claim for which a sufficient appropriation remained unexpended at the date of the passage of said act; and, further, that the said Board may audit and allow and the said Controller may pay the claims specified in the said second section, notwithstanding they may be in excess of any sum or sums appropriated and set apart to any of the Departments, or for any of the purposes of the said City or County, under and pursuant to chapter 583 of the laws of 1871. All bills, accounts and claims presented to said Board shall be placed on file in the Department of Finance in said City, and shall be open to the inspection of the public, and except those for salaries and wages, shall not be audited by said Board until the expiration of five days after presentation. A general statement and entry of the nature of any bill, claim or account at the time of its presentation shall be deemed and taken as a reading and entry thereof in a book, as contemplated by the requirement of the act hereby amended. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the said Controller to pay out of the proceeds of bonds authorized by said second section any claims or amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore by any law authorized, or out of the avails of taxation, or from any special or trust funds, provided said construction shall not prevent or delay the payment of the several banks, insurance and trust companies to the moneys advanced by them or either of them.

SEC. 3. The third section of the said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

PROCESSIONS IN CITIES.

Mr. TIEMANN introduced a bill in the Senate to regulate public processions. It is general in its provisions and applies to all the cities of the State.

The bill declares that all citizens have an equal right of way on and across the public streets, subject to the regulation and control of the City authorities, under the provisions of the law. All processions, except of the National Guard, the Police and the Fire Departments, are forbidden, unless notice of the object, time, and route be given beforehand to the Police authorities, and their written consent obtained, when suitable protection shall be furnished. All processions, except funeral processions, are prohibited on Sunday; and in no case shall cannon or fire-arms be fired; nor shall there be fire-works, music or other disturbing noises. The violation of the act is made a misdemeanor.

THE CHARGES AGAINST NEW-YORK JUDGES.

In the Judiciary Committee today, on motion of Mr. TILDEN, it was resolved that the whole Committee proceed to New-York and commence an investigation of the charges against certain Judges in that City on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned over again until Monday evening. In the Assembly this was done without even the show of opposition, except that twenty-three out of seventy-three votes were in the negative. In the Senate Mr. D. P. WOOD objected, and said that business was beginning to accumulate, so that Saturday sessions were imperatively necessary. The motion to adjourn was carried, however—10 to 7.

A resolution has been offered, and now lies on the table in the Assembly, to take the customary adjournment from Feb. 16 to the 26th.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate today confirmed the following appointments: For Manager of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, George L. Whitney, reappointed, of Rochester; Lewis Chapin, reappointed, of Rochester; Lewis Ernst, reappointed, of Rochester; John O'Donohue, reappointed, of Rochester; Charles H. Monell, new appointment, of Batavia; Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester, in place of Wm. A. Reynolds, deceased. S.

Benevolent Brooklyn Druggists.

JOHN B. and THOS. L. THOMPSON, druggists, doing business at the corner of Myrtle and Bedford avenues, recently filed a petition to be adjudged bankrupts. Since then some attention has been directed to the fact that at the period of the Chicago fire they placed in front of their place a large placard calling for subscriptions for the sufferers, and offering to forward contributions free. It has been said that none of these offerings were ever forwarded. To ascertain the truth letters of inquiry were addressed to Chicago from the Mayor's office, and it seems that the benevolent druggists are entirely unknown to the relief committees, except as the contributors of a box of drugs and one of clothing.

The Psi Upsilon's Banquet—Election of Officers.

The alumni of Psi Upsilon had their annual banquet at Delmonico's last evening. The banquet was preceded by a business meeting, at which the following officers were elected: JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President; William Taylor, Wm. E. Robinson, Geo. H. Moore, John G. Saxe and others, Vice-Presidents; Robert L. Belknap, Treasurer; R. W. De Forest, Recording Secretary; Rufus King, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. F. Morgan, Robert Soutter, Henry Remsen, Julien T. Daves and George P. Smith, Stewards.

Among those present were Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, Rev. John Cotton Smith, John Taylor Johnston, Collector Chester A. Arthur, Waldo Hutchins, Dr. Wm. H. Draper, B. F. Dunning, and Maturen L. Delafield. The regular toasts were given and responded to, after which a number of the songs of the Fraternity were sung, with the choruses, which were of the most unique character. The company separated about midnight.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

The Financial Exhibits of Local Banks for 1871 Concluded.

The List Finished—The Irving, Abingdon and Security Banks—The Greenwich Bank Refuses to Make a Statement.

The statements of the financial condition of our City savings banks is concluded this morning. The annual report of nearly every solvent savings institution in New-York has been given in these columns. Those banks whose statements have not appeared in the TIMES are, with one exception, those whose annual statements were either not completed or whose rules would not allow a statement to be published until after a meeting of the Board of Trustees. The public has thus been enabled by these sworn statements, which are *fac similes* of those sent to the Bank Superintendent at Albany, to observe the manner in which each of the banks does its business in the way of investing its deposits. The comparison which each surplus has undergone with the surplus sworn to in 1870, will doubtless prove useful to depositors in determining the amount of confidence which the various banks deserve.

A considerable number of these banks in their present reports for the first time include among their liabilities the interest due to depositors for the half year ending on Jan. 15. There had been a serious cause of complaint against many of the banks, which had included in their assets the interest due to them on bond and mortgage and not paid in, but had failed to debit themselves with the amount of the interest on deposits which they were bound to pay within a few days after they issued their statements.

These sums of interest oftentimes rolled up to large amounts, and upon subtracting this legitimate liability from the assets, many a bank which swore to a surplus was proved to have a deficit of several thousands of dollars. The Bank Superintendent has now made it incumbent on every bank to include the interest due depositors among its liabilities, so that henceforth all cause of complaint on that head is removed.

The many insolvent savings banks of this City have, of course, presented no regular statement this year, with the exception of the Market Bank. By reference to the sworn statements of all these insolvent institutions for the year 1870, it is observed that a very large proportion of the assets of each is put under the head of call loans, that is, money loaned chiefly to individuals, on securities of various kinds, but generally supposed to be on United States stocks. In the statement for 1870 of the Market Bank, one-third of the entire assets of the bank is put under the head of call loans. The developments which the suspension of that institution have brought forth, prove that nearly all the deficit can be traced to these call loans. The same remark applies to the Bowling-green and the other insolvent institutions. Several of the oldest and most trustworthy savings banks in New-York decline to loan money on call loans under any circumstances, no matter how excellent the security may be. In view of recent developments, it cannot but be admitted that this is a wise precaution which many other savings banks would do well to imitate.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

This bank is situated at No. 96 Warren-street, and its principal officers are Mr. WALTER C. CONCKLIN, President, and Mr. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary. The statement given below shows the total assets to be $3,163,012 12, and the surplus to be $203,060 84. In the statement for the year 1870, the assets are given as $2,764,744 93 and the surplus $215,723 81. This year's report thus shows increased assets, but a decrease of surplus to the amount of $12,662 97.

ASSETS—JAN. 1, 1872.

United States bonds (par value)		$914,550 00
New-York City stocks (par value)		956,000 00
Bond and mortgages		724,600 00
Loaned on United States bonds on call		242,000 00
Interest earned on investments		23,005 37
Banking-house real estate		24,000 00
Cash in bank		89,557 65
Cash in vault		189,299 10
Total		$3,163,012 12
Dec. 31, 1871, amount due depositors	$2,878,745 50	
Jan. 1, 1872, interest credited to depositors	81,205 78	
Net surplus	203,060 84	—$3,163,012 12

ABINGDON SAVINGS BANK.

This Savings Bank, situated in Abingdon-square, was only recently incorporated. Its principal officers are Mr. T. MCCLELLAND, President, and Mr. GEO. H. BROWN, Secretary. In less than two years this bank shows the following report of business, resources and liabilities. The surplus as compared with that of the year 1870 shows an increase of $4,525 28. The Trustees of the Bank inform the public that in addition to the present surplus they have deposited a separate fund of $7,500 as security to general depositors:

RESOURCES JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$81,500 00
United States five-twenty bonds	28,500 00
Cash in bank	24,624 98
Cash in vault	4,562 09
Revenue stamps	150 00
Bank fixtures, furniture, safe, &c.	4,116 45
Interest earned to Jan. 1	8,916 25
Total	$152,369 77

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1	$145,313 35
Surplus	7,056 41
Total	$152,369 77

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

This bank is at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. Its principal officers are Mr. D. D. T. MARSHALL, President, and Mr. JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary. The statement given below is certainly a very full one. The call loans of the bank upon securities of various kinds amount in all to $99,781 93. Among the minor items of assets are to be observed the safe and fixtures, and the revenue and postage stamps. In addition to which is the singularly uncommon item of books and stationery, which probably include sealing-wax and mucilage also, and is put down at the sum of $650. The surplus of the bank is $2,500, which shows a decrease from that of the year 1870 of $5,431 60.

RESOURCES, JAN. 1, 1871.

Bonds and mortgages, being first loans on real estate in New-York and Long Island Cities and Westchester County, valued at $449,600	$160,418 00
United States stocks (10-40s,) par value	25,000 00
New-York City revenue bonds, 7 per cent., par value ($200,000 due Jan. 15, 1872)	250,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds, par value	1,000 00
Bonds of towns in this State	50,000 00
Call loans upon United States stocks, par value $66,700	66,231 93
Call loans upon bank stocks, with 170 per cent., par value $24,500	20,000 00
Call loans upon depositors' bank books, representing actual deposits of $10,406 60	9,050 00
Call loans upon assignment of first mortgage on property valued at $20,000	4,500 00
Accrued interest on investments to Jan. 1	14,156 51
Rents due	1,743 47
Revenue and postage stamps	76 78
Safe, furniture and fixtures, cost $13,000	4,002 78
Cash on hand and on deposit	73,893 08
Books and stationery, cost about $1,100	650 00
Total	$680,722 55

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—		
Principal	$664,160 79	
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	15,735 40	—$679,896 19
Excess of assets		$826 36
Add premium on $25,000 United States 10-40s, 10 per cent.		2,500 00
Total		$3,326 36

THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Application was made to the Treasurer of this bank for his annual statement. He at first seemed disinclined to give the TIMES representative any information respecting its financial condition. When told what the object of the TIMES was in the publication of these statements, the Treasurer said for his part he would like to see a run upon the Greenwich Bank, the amount of cash on hand being quite oppressive. The Greenwich Bank Treasurer was congratulated upon this enviable state of affairs, and application for a statement was renewed. This was answered by a complaint upon the course taken by certain morning journals on the savings bank question. The Treasurer finally stated that a meeting of the Board of Trustees was expected to take place at some distant day, and he would then submit the application of the TIMES to that august body. No statement of the bank has yet been received, so it is presumed that the Board of Trustees have not yet assembled. The statement of this bank for the year 1870 showed their assets to be $7,844,906 20, and their surplus $641,799 11. It is hoped that when their next statement does appear, the condition of the bank will be equally satisfactory.

The Gas Monopolies—Petition from the West Side Consumers.

A large meeting of gas consumers, principally those resident on the west side of the city, was held last evening at Radcliff's Hall, No. 490 Eighth-avenue, to take measures and discuss the draft of a petition to be presented to the Legislature, respecting the extortions of the gas companies. Mr. G. W. DE CHUNA presided. The Chairman read a petition to the Legislature setting forth the grievances which the petitioners suffered at the hands of the gas companies, and concluded by asking for the appointment of a "Board of Gas Supply" for the City and County of New-York, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to erect and construct suitable works for supplying the City with gas.

The End of the Wallis-Whitehead Conspiracy Case.

JAMES BAXTER, the Englishman, who, on the 21st of July, 1870, attempted to burn to death SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, and who has since charged the daughters and son-in-law of WHITEHEAD with conspiring with him to murder the old gentleman, was yesterday sentenced at New-Brunswick, to the State Prison for two years. The case has been an exceedingly peculiar one, and has excited unusual interest. BAXTER was once before charged with the act, and acquitted. Afterward he confessed himself guilty of having connived at the death of WHITEHEAD, and of the attempt to burn him, and charged the other persons with conspiring with him for the same purpose. Despite his testimony the others were acquitted, and he has now been sentenced upon his own confession of a crime of which he was once acquitted.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Senator WM. BALLISON, and Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Iowa, are at the Brevoort House.

Major H. LUDINGTON and Gen. W. BAILEY, of Louisiana, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge SAMUEL Y. DE LONG, of Louisville, Ky., is at Earle's Hotel.

Hon. C. M. TITUS, of Ithaca, and Gen. WM. PAINTER, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Thirty policemen were arraigned, yesterday, before the Police Commissioners, but none of the cases were of interest or importance.

The steamer *Spain*, which arrived here, yesterday, from Liverpool, brought fifty emigrant passengers.

Owing to Dr. MCCOSH's illness, his lecture at Association Hall, on the civil service, last evening, was postponed.

Mr. BERGH's officers yesterday called Police attention to the fact that cock-fighting has been revived at No. 4 Delancey-street.

Lieut.-Gov. GEO. W. HENLEE, of Morrisville, Vt., Hon. J. H. DAVEY, of Burlington, Iowa, and Hon. J. COUCHON, of Quebec, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN will deliver a lecture entitled, "France: The War; The Commune and the International," at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH again appears before the public as an editor and publisher, having issued the first number of a new paper called the *Pilgrim*.

The body of a male infant was found, yesterday morning, floating on a large piece of ice in North River, off Pier No. 17. It was secured and taken to the Morgue.

HENRY MCREYNOLDS, aged three years, died, yesterday, at No. 9 Harrison-street, from burns received by his clothes accidentally taking fire.

ELIZABETH GREENE was stabbed in the arm yesterday, by her husband, GEO. GREENE, at their residence, No. 514 East Sixteenth-street. He was not arrested.

Mr. HENRY D. SEDGWICK delivered a lecture in the chapel of the New-York University last evening on "The Relation and Duty of the Lawyer to the State."

The Sorosis gave a grand leap-year reception to their male friends last evening at Delmonico's. Among the ladies present were Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. WILBOUR, Mrs. DAVID G. CROLY, Mrs. LYMAN and Miss KELLOGG.

At the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last evening, Mr. SHARP presented the model of a new fire escape, and Prof. S. D. TILMAN read a paper by Prof. HUXLEY on "The Medicinal Properties of Yeast."

PATRICK SMITH, of No. 145 West Sixteenth-street, was assaulted at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, last evening, by an unknown man, and was severely wounded.

The steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. VAN SICE, of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's line, has just made the remarkable trip to Havana, from this port, in three days and twenty-two hours.

RUFIRNO GUSTANOLO, a Cuban, lately living at No. 17 Thompson-street, was committed yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of breaking into the premises of ISAAC BEACH, No. 364 Canal-street, and stealing tobacco worth $150.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH DRISCOLL and THOS. GUNNING, who escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, were arrested, yesterday, by Detective FINN, of the Fourth Precinct.

A meeting of the Genealogical and Biographical Society will take place this evening at No. 64 Madison-avenue. Mr. RIKER will describe the first settlers and early history of Harlem.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church met yesterday afternoon. The treasurer's report up to Feb. 7, showed a balance on hand of $1,134 05.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held next Monday, for the consideration of the report of the Committee to which was referred the matter of proposed reforms in the manner of appointing Harbor-Masters.

A notice was posted in the Stock Exchange, yesterday, by order of the Governing Committee, warning the brokers against transactions after the close of business hours at the Exchange. The penalty is $50 fine.

The delegates of the Irish Societies met last evening at No. 42 Prince-street, for the purpose of making preparations for the parade on St. Patrick's Day. The Convention was organized and they adjourned till Friday evening next.

At the New-York Liberal Club last evening, Prof. MAURICE NEVILLE, from the Vienna Imperial Court Theatre, read selections from SHAKESPEARE, SCHILLER and other poets. There was a large audience, and the readings elicited loud and repeated applause.

C. F. BUSCH, the admirer of Mlle. NILSSON, escaped from the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island five or six days ago. Yesterday Officer WALSH, of the Department of Charities, found him in a low den in North William-street, and had him conveyed to the Asylum.

PEDRO FRANCISCO and FERNANDO ENTONIO were arrested yesterday, by Capt. LEARY, and taken before Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of selling and offering for sale a large quantity of cigars which had not been stamped according to law. They were held in $500 bail each for examination.

Collector ARTHUR is investigating the case of Inspectors COOKE and PRINDLE, who, it is alleged, while in charge of the steamer *Idaho*, permitted irregularities in discharging the cargo. The two inspectors have been suspended, and, if the charges are proved, will be removed.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of the three-story brick building, No. 146 Goerck-street, and was communicated to the roofs of the houses No. 491 to 495 East Houston-street, doing a damage of $2,000 to the buildings, and $2,500 to the occupants. The disaster was caused by sparks from a chimney.

At a meeting of the Tax-payers' Association of the Seventeenth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, of this City, on Thursday evening last, resolutions indorsing and commending the conduct of Controller GREEN with reference to the administration of the affairs of his office since his accession to the same, were adopted.

JOSEPH HYLAND, formerly night baggage-master of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was committed by Justice BIXBY yesterday on a charge of breaking into the ticket-office of the Railroad Company a year ago and stealing therefrom $1,000 in money, besides property worth $800.

Upon complaints made by Capt. DUNCAN, Justice DOWLING yesterday committed ALEXANDER KELLY, No. 29½ Cherry-street; PATRICK FARRELL, No. 50 Oak-street; JOHN DORAN, No. 81 Oliver-street; JOHN MONAHAN, No. 110½ Cherry-street; and JOHN S. COLLINS, No. 15 Hamilton-street, on charges of keeping sailor boarding-houses without licenses.

The Junior exhibition of the Class of '73 of the College of the City of New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall. The exercises consisted of orations delivered by Messrs. Charles P. Fagnani, L. E. Jones, Benno Lewinson, Abraham Salomon, W. Sylvester Church, Charles W. Fisher, William R. Waters, Henry N. Tifft, Coleridge A. Hart and Fred A. Lyons.

The first annual report of the Strangers' Hospital has been issued. Of 8 cases of ovarian tumor treated within the year 6 have entirely recovered and 2 died. The whole number of cases admitted during the year was 264; readmitted, 11; died, 22. Of the latter number 14 were considered hopeless when admitted. The Hospital will prosecute its labors the coming year under its voluntary medical and surgery staff, and receive its patients with moderate remunerations or free, according to their circumstances.

LONG ISLAND.

The vacancy in the Commissionership of the Hoffman Boulevard has been filled by the appointment of MORRIS FOSDICK by the County Court of Queen's County.

The Committee for dividing the town of Huntington have decided on a division line which is to run one mile north of the Long Island Railroad.

A few days ago a party of six young men started from Babylon to the beach on a shooting expedition. While there a severe cold snap set in, covering the entire Bay with ice, and effectually preventing their return. One of the party, who was almost frozen, ventured across the inlet to Oak Island, and after wading through water and ice he reached the island, secured a boat, and returning to his companions, ferried them over in safety.

A man giving his name as MONTELL, and residing in Long Island City, jumped into the dock at the foot of James-slip, yesterday afternoon, while attempting to reach a boat. He was rescued.

STATEN ISLAND.

The following Reform ticket was nominated in Northfield Thursday night by Democrats and Republicans: Supervisor, John B. Hilyer; Town Clerk, Abraham M. Laforge; Justice of Peace, Thos. Sadler; Constable and Collector, Abraham Christopher; Assessor, Abraham Crocheron; Commissioner of Highways, Abraham Corson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Third Regiment, National Guard, have been ordered by Gov. HOFFMAN to be at White Plains on Friday next, the 16th inst., the occasion of the execution of BUCKHOUT, the murderer of his wife and ALFRED RANDALL, at Sleepy Hollow, on New-Year's Day, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY.

The cost of the water-works now being erected at Rahway will be $140,000.

Four additional cases of small-pox were yesterday reported to the Newark Health authorities.

The "local option" agitation has reached Paterson, and now extends from one end of New-Jersey to the other.

SARAH KAPEWELL, seventy years old, has died at No. 368 South Fifth-street, Jersey City, from a fatal dose of aconite, taken by mistake.

Rev. A. L. BRICE, Presiding Elder of the Jersey City district of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church, has been presented with $700 by the members of his district.

Gen. PLUME has issued an order to the First Brigade N. G. S. N. J. to parade at Newark on the 22d inst., in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday.

The Passaic Village Council has passed resolutions remonstrating against the passage by the Legislature of the proposed charter of Dundee Manufacturing Company.

The body found on the Hackensack Meadows on Thursday night has been identified as that of a woman, named SHIELDS, who lived in Newark, and who left home on Monday last to visit a daughter.

There are 477 persons in the Hudson County Almshouse, maintained at a monthly expense of $1,661; 74 in the County Penitentiary, costing the county $327 monthly, and 107 persons in the County Jail.

JULIUS MEYER, an employe of the Automatic Telegraph Company, was robbed near New-Brunswick on Thursday night. He was set upon by four men and dragged from his house, and a watch and $60 in money taken from him. He was left in an insensible condition.

Yesterday morning CHARLES SCHAFFER, a boy living on Walnut-street, Newark, jumped upon one of the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, intending to ride to Chestnut-street depot. By the jolting of the cars he was thrown upon the track and the car passed over one of his legs, producing terrible injuries.

The Newark Turnverein has elected the following officers: First Speaker, W. Helmstaedter; Second Speaker, P. Rosenberg; First Secretary, C. Lutter; Second Secretary, N. Guter; Third Secretary, W. Roders; Treasurer, A. Teobald; Turn Instructors, M. Goehring and A. Nicolet.

The Finance Committee of the Paterson Board of Aldermen have allowed Mayor TUTTLE and Col. WOODRUFF each $1,200 for their services during the dead lock last Spring. Col. WOODRUFF managed the Democratic side of the case, and Mayor TUTTLE acted as counsel for the *ad interim* Republican City Government.

The Jersey City Scheutzencorps will take possession of the grounds which they have lately purchased at Weehawken, on the 15th of April. The grounds comprise thirty-three acres, and the price to be paid is $150,000. The mansion now upon the grounds will be transformed into an immense casino, capable of accommodating, it is claimed, 20,000 persons.

[Advertisement.]

"Diseases of the lungs benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is so pure and sweet, patients soon become fond of it.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Leipsig	Feb. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Feb. 10	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Tybee	Feb. 10	New-York	St. Dom'g.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of New-York*, at 4 A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Leipzig*, at 11 A. M. For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 9—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Armstrong, W. Armstrong, Mrs. M. Pigg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, N. F. Easton, W. C. Browne, Mr. Jackabury, George Jackabury, Mr. Kennedy, Alfred Wright, C. S. C. Crespiging, J. H. Sevier, C. F. Steel, A. Trotton, E. Granger, W. C. Green, Louis Bock.

FEB. 9—*In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.*—John Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grantham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jobson, Mrs. Brown, Chas. G. Fauquier, Thos. De Man, Simon Dallett, Gustav Riebe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:00 | Sun sets....5:29 | Moon sets...7:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:09 | Gov. Island..9:58 | Hell Gate..11:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Barks King Carl, (Norw.,) Thorwaldsen, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Camelia, (Br.,) Gill, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Natal, (Br.,) Short, Gibraltar for orders, John C. Seager & Co.; Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Rosina, Hanson, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Brigs Don Jacinto, Costen, Marseilles, J. Henry; Catharina, (Ger.,) Backhaus, Bahia for orders, C. Tobias; Magnet, (Ger.,) Jarquin, Bahia via Brunswick, C. Tobias & Co.; Lizzie & Kate, (Br.,) Rogers, Bahia, G. F. Bulley; Abby Ellen, Havener, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Stephen Bishop, Russell, Havana, Walsh, Field & Way; H. G. Rich, Strout, Havana, J. Zittlosen; Manlius, (Br.,) Dixon, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. K. Lawrence, Torrey, Jeremie, B. J. Wenberg; A. A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi, Jas. A. Paterson & Co.; Lucy Hammond, Bigley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; George B. McFarland, Savannah, S. C. Loud & Co.; Palma, Rankin, Wilmington, N. C., McFarland; Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Baracao, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Jan. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 61 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Has had fearful westerly gales and tremendous seas the entire passage; Feb. 2, lat. 45 30, lon. 41 10, passed a National steamer bound W.; 8th, 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ships Wyoming and China, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Jan. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship Durham, (of London,) Kerr, Calcutta Nov. 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Ship Franklin, Drew, of and from Boston, 3 ds., in ballast to Frederick Baker.

Bark John Zittlosen, Fickett, Malaga Dec. 10, with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 10.

Bark Windsor, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gardiner, Messina 58 ds., via Gibraltar Dec. 26, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Courser, (of Stockton,) Marden, Savannah Jan. 31, with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to Noah Emery.

Bark Augustine Kobbe, (of Searsport,) Dow, Boston, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co. Was towed to this port by steam-tug Hamilton.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) McDonald, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig George Amos, (of Searsport,) Bunker, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara, 30 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton; left in port brig Silas M. Martin, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Oliver, St. Pierre, Mart., 30 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suan & Sons.

Schr. Charles C. Dame, (of Gloucester,) Beveridge, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with fruit to Dolmer, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port, schr. Zeta Psi, for New-York, in 5 ds.; E. M. Sawyer, for do., ldg.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machias,) Tolle, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Rattler, (of Gloucester,) Baker, Fortune Bay 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ocean Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Branscomb, Halifax 20 ds., with fish and oil to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Charter Oak, McFarland, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Hampton, Fletcher, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen G. King, McGregor, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Anna Leland, Bennett, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Virginia.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lucy J. Keeler, Freeman, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Trott King, Bradford, Calais, with lumber to master. Had very heavy weather, and lost part of deck-load.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Orion, Winters, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen M. Woodward, King, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Denning, Cook, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Gem, Allen, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Titmouse, Handren, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Johnson, Belfast, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lilly, Brooks, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Dictator, Kelly, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Alex. Hewett, ——, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Sparks, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Kane, New-Haven.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, Smith, Hyannis.

Schr. Quickstep, Knowles, Providence.

Schr. Chas. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Malabar, McCarthy, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Providence.

Schr. Angeline, Robinson, Somerset.

Schr. J. C. Fell, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Eunice Rich, Pierce, Boston.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Wiler, May, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, heavy, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ships Sarah Bignett, from Calcutta; Susan L. Fitzgerald, from Leghorn; brig Chieftain, from Cienfuegos.

Below, bark Howland, from Surinam.

Steamers Nyanza, from Liverpool; William Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Nesutan, from Sovrabaya; bark Gaetano, from Palermo; brigs Unicorn, from Surinam; E. E. Halbrook, from St. Marc.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; schrs. L. Steelman, from Boston, and J. A. Garrison, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 9.—Arr. bark Algera, from Liverpool; Norwegian bark, supposed to be the Hertha, from London; bark Sarah B. Hale, from Matanzas.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9.—The steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool Jan. 25, arr. at this port this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schrs. Oliver, from Orient, L. I.; S. B. Franklin, from New-York.

Cld. ship Ellen Goudy, for Havre; bark Constancia, for Liverpool; steam-ship Tonawanda, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 9.—Arr. schr. Kate E. Rich, from Boston, for Washington, D. C.; Mary Ella, from Portland, for Mayaguez, P. R.; Ella Amsden, from do., for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr. Trott King.

Feb. 9.—Arr. schr. J. K. Burnett, from Portland, for Fall River, before reported ashore at Wood's Hole; will go on the marine railway for repairs.

Sailed—Schr. Mary Ella.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored off Hart Island—Schrs. Rena, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown; Mary Natt, Bliven, Fall River; Mount Hope, Dennis, Rockland; Maggie A. Fisk, Baker, Boston, for Baltimore.

STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS

This Company offers a new style of safe, made of 1¼ inch welded steel and iron, and inside the Company's vaults, at $75 and $100 per year.

DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBN'R BEADLESTON, Pres

IMPORTANT TO
ADVERTISERS.

The best mediums for shrewd advertisers are those which go to the largest number of intelligent, well-to-do readers. The

CHRISTIAN UNION,
EDITED BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,

already contains the advertisements of most of the prominent firms of the country; admits no Medical, or Doubtful, or "blind" advertisements; gives to every business card a conspicuous place in its compact, neat pages, (all being either "outside" or "facing reading-matter,") and goes to a regular weekly Subscription and Sales List of more than

80,000!
THIS
CIRCULATION

is growing by about 3,000 per week, and, at the usual reckoning, gives advertisers the benefit of more than

400,000 READERS.

The advantages of advertising in such a substantial and growing journal are plain. Apply to

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
NO. 27 PARK-PLACE,
(and Nos. 24 and 26 MURRAY-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

LOW CASH RATES!
THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
$10,000,000 Assets.
1850. Organized
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. The plan called

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

lately introduced by this Company, is superior to any short term Endowment or Tontine plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.

N. S. PALMER, Agent,
At No. 183 Broadway, New-York City.

SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS.

These Pens are of superior English manufacture, and are a nearer approximation to the real SWAN QUILL than anything hitherto invented. We have recently added a new pen to the number, of great superiority where fine writing is desirable, which we designate THE QUEEN, Or, No. 15.

☞ A sample card, containing all the fifteen numbers, securely inclosed, will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
NOS. 138 AND 140 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

READY THIS DAY!
THE WORLD
ALMANAC FOR 1872.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

A NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN.—Also, Special Commissioner for every State, and Passport Agent. Legal documents prepared in English or any language. F. I. KING, Counselor-at-law, No. 363 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE:
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.
Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of net cash assets to Jan. 1, 1871		$15,676,097 96
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,031,879 22	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	1,149,416 57	—7,181,295 89
Total		$22,857,393 85
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,318,958 08	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,854 64	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	36,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	849,673 43	
Commissions, brokerage and agency expenses	503,867 72	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,567 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	253,899 91	—$4,167,646 49
Total		$18,689,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,845,002 15	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,751,182 83) cost	4,616,762 43	
Invested in New-York City Banks Stock (market value $46,425) cost	41,549 00	
Real Estate in the City of New-York	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,344,820 00	
Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these same policies amounts to $3,858,980 21)	556,636 90	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	660,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	330,355 72	
Amounts due from Agents	48,839 61	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872	77,046 14	—18,689,747 36
Add—		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		114,021 40
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,890 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c.	127,900 00	
Amount Reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies insuring $112,150,075 80, participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,004,733 65, non-participating insurance (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,841,177 21	
Balance of return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,667 12	—$17,315,634 33
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,908 Policies have been issued, insuring $24,603,305 84.

From the undivided surplus of **One Million Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Forty-three Cents** the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS,
(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
(Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER,
(Late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT,
(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON,
(Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
(Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON..........(Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH..........(Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD..........(Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS..........(Banker,) No. 36 Broad-st.
CHAS L. ANTHONY,
(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB,
President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN,
(Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT,
(Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods, No. 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN,
(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR,
(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) No. 73 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.,
No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.,
Assistant Medical Examiner.

SEMI-ANNUALLY REPORT OF THE
TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK,
No. 25 Avenue A, corner of 2d-st., New-York.
Pr. JAN. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES:

Bonds and Mortgages in the City of N. Y.	$281,960 00
New-York City and County Bonds	361,472 01
Brooklyn City Bonds	25,084 64
Westchester County Bonds	30,120 00
Town of Ithaca, New-York, Bonds	29,133 00
United States 5-20 Bonds	50,287 50
Real Estate, Bank Building	60,441 20
Accrued Interest up to Jan. 1, on Securities	10,378 91
Cash on hand and in banks	15,487 21
	$1,186,602 13

LIABILITIES:

Deposits Jan. 1, 1872	$1,138,063 90
Interest credited Jan. 1	18,842 10
	$1,156,906 00
Surplus on hand	$29,696 13

JOHN SCHEUERMANN, President.
LOUIS GEORGE, Treasurer.
MICHAEL HAHN, Secretary.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles. Depot, No. 2 College-place, New-York.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Death of De Persigny—Personal Characteristics of the Man—Growth of Republicanism—M. Thiers and the Legislature—The Financial Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872.

Ere the hour I begin to write my letter you have received the particulars of the death of the Duc de Persigny, and have given him the usual biographical notice. Yet M. de Persigny was a man well worth a second reflection, and one whose life and character may be profitably considered and reconsidered. He was, to use the common phrase, the architect of his own fortunes. Very little is known of his youth, for, like Napoleon III., he came into public notice only at the maturity of his manhood. Yet it is known that he was poor, that he entered the army as a private, and made his way up to the grade of Sergeant of the Fourth Hussars. His grade was equal to a first Sergeant of Company A, in our service, and he was next in the line of promotion. He left the army upon the reformation of his regiment in 1833, and came to Paris to make his fortune. Like many other public men he became a journalist, and was one of the writers for the *Temps*. In 1834 he began a monthly review, which lived but a month, but which proved the corner-stone of M. de Persigny's success. An article in that number attracted the attention of the Prince Louis Napoleon, who wrote a very friendly letter to the author, and from this moment the two men became friends. In writing the biography of the late Duke, one must begin with these few notes and then go on with the history of Strassbourg, Boulogne, the residence and the Empire. The Duke was the warm friend and counselor of the Prince, or I should rather say, M. de Persigny, for the title of Duke came in after years with success. He was by the Prince's side up to the day the latter left the Elysée for the Tuileries. Soon after a friend spoke to M. de Persigny about the apparent coolness of the Emperor since this change. "Put yourself in his place," was the reply. "Then he had need of his friends; now his friends have need of him." M. de Persigny rose rapidly to become a Duke of the Second Empire, Senator, Privy Counsellor and Minister, but through his own good sense and clear head rather than by the courtier's art; indeed, he was very bold and outspoken, and frequently found himself in disgrace with the Emperor. On those occasions he retired to the country to await the hour of his recall, which always came in the hour of trial or trouble. It is certain that he favored all of the reforms proposed under the Empire, and that he tried to lead the Government on to new and more important ones. His residence in England, where Mme. de Persigny was always a great favorite in society, made the Duke look upon that Government as a model, and he tried by every means in his power to give France the liberties and privileges enjoyed on the other side of the Channel. Mme. de Persigny always spoke French with a decided English accent.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Perhaps there are fewer personal characteristics to be related of M. de Persigny than any other public man in France. He was very simple in his manners, dress and habits, and excessively frugal in his tastes. Before receiving the title of Count he always signed himself "F. (Fialiu) de Persigny." After being made a Duke he signed shortly, "Persigny." He was always dressed in black, yet there was the air of the dandy about him, because he had the true secret of dress. Take care of the extremities, and the rest of the body will take care of itself. The Duke was very particular about his boots and the fit of his kid gloves. The best glove-makers in France were called upon to measure his hands, and he was never seen in the streets without most exquisitely-fitting kids. Two or three pairs were always seen lying upon his desk. His tailor had very little difficulty in satisfying him, but his boot and glove makers had to look sharp at their work. His face was pensive and thoughtful, and men called him cold and distant, partly because he never drank or played with them to any extent, partly on account of his unvarying courtesy and politeness. If you have a friend with the letters patent of a Duke you like him to unbend a little; if you cannot *tutoyer* him at the club or before the public, you do like to take his arm or buttonhole him for a chat. Very few cared to take such liberties with M. de Persigny. Yet he was very free from being a cold or distant man or an indifferent friend. In the agreeable saloons of Mme. La Duchesse he was charming; he was a hero to his own valet; his servants adored him; and he always paid an act of friendship ten times over. I often wonder that Gen. Grant does not reply to his traducers like Monsieur le Duc de Persigny. He was reproached for giving some place to a relative. "And why should I not do that for him, and more if I can," said the Duke; "he paid for my epaulettes when I had not a sou." By this he meant that his relative had given him a military outfit. Does a public expect a man to lose all feeling of gratitude to those who were true to him in other days because he gives his services to the country? If such were the case, M. de Persigny begged to retire, for he would accept no office which forced him to become an *ingrat*, no title which forbade him to aid his friends. When brought face to face with such arguments one can imagine the attempts at apology.

CURRENT ANECDOTES.

There are quite a number of pleasant stories recorded of the Duke, but the most agreeable to me are those which astonish most the journalists of Paris. He never wore decorations, that vanity of the French, and yet he had a hat full. He was always kind to his subordinates. No men were better paid or better cared for than those of M. de Persigny's department. He used to say: "A cheap government is that in which consciences cost little and are worth very little. It becomes by that fact the government the most dear to the people." If one of his subordinates was unwell the Duke was the first to offer to take his work upon his own shoulders, but of course after an offer of that kind there were plenty of volunteers to relieve his Grace. With these things in mind, it is not difficult to understand why everything went like clockwork in his department, or why the Emperor sent for him again when affairs began to get in disorder. Of late M. de Persigny has been in pecuniary difficulties. He bought Charmarande, and was never able to clear off the mortgage, and barely succeeded in paying the accumulating interest. At the moment he was accused of having made a large fortune out of the people of France, he was living with the greatest economy in order to pay his debts, and keep a home that he loved. I do not know what name the doctor gave to the malady which carried off the Duke, but it is safe to say that he died of the 4th of September, and with chagrin at finding the people, for whom he had honestly toiled, follow his traducers who then succeeded to power. Not only were all of his acts misinterpreted, but false motives were attributed to him. That this should come from the people was very hard; but he was always gay when told of his disgrace with the Emperor. "Confess," he said to a friend on one of these occasions, "that politics is the most imbecile profession an intelligent man can follow. You see that I have been turned out of doors but a moment after all I have said for three years has been verified by accomplished facts." At Charmarande, waiting for his recall to Paris, the Duke occupied himself with his farm, and within doors with history, literature and the arts. M. de Persigny was never tired of warning the Emperor against Jules Favre, Berryer and Thiers, and on the ground that if he gave them an inch they would, without gratitude or honesty, take an ell.

GROWTH OF REPUBLICANISM.

For some weeks past we have had little talk about anything but bad weather, Budgets, taxes on prime articles, and the Emperor of Brazil. In private, however, the Deputies do not disguise their alarm at the growing republican sentiment in the country. I am sorry to say, however, that this sentiment is of too deep a tint to promise much for the future, and that it is almost as hostile to the present Government as to the Monarchists. Gambetta goes to Marseilles, and without interference from the authorities assembles the Reds to hear a discourse strongly opposed to the present state of things, and amid scenes of confusion and disorder, to bid the crowd organize and drill in order to be prepared for "a day to come." Gen. Cathebureau makes a trip to Montpellier, and before he has said a word is stoned and injured by the mob. No attempt was made to arrest the guilty parties, and the Police kept out of sight, it is said, by order of superior authority. To protect Gambetta, and not to protect Cathebureau, is about the surest way in the world of encouraging the hopes of the Reds. A little firmness speedily puts them down—a moment's weakness sends them on to license. In all of the interior cities there have been some scenes of disorder, just enough to show that the insurrectionary spirit is not dead, and to make the Germans close up their ranks and look sharp to their cartridges. It is said that Count Arnim has asked M. Thiers if he was aware of a fact, reported to Prince Bismarck, that M. Gambetta had gone to the Midi to visit his organized bands, and that he had given as a rallying cry: "No more war indemnity; *dehors les barbares!*" At any rate, there was to have been an interpellation in the Chamber on this subject, but M. Thiers managed to put the matter off. It is easy to perceive that this kind of republicanism can do the country no good. Gambetta is simply marshaling his forces and getting things in order for the day when M. Thiers shall "pass over to the majority."

M. THIERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Reading of the part taken by the President in the daily discussions in the Chamber, many may ask what has become of the clause in the third proposition which says that the President can only join in the debate on serious occasions, and after sending a formal notice of his intention to the presiding officer. The provision is there, but M. Thiers does not not care a button for it. Every day he enters like an ordinary Deputy, and takes his seat upon the Ministerial benches. If the Budget is in question he is soon in hot dispute, and either crying out something from his seat, or springing into the tribune to reply to the last speaker. There the members cry "Oh! Oh!" call out to him, question him, laugh, hoot and ridicule him as if he had no higher dignity than that of Deputy. The explanation of the President's persistence is, that he is unable to trust a single one of his Ministers to reply in favor of the Budget. M. Thiers has determined to have his own way about taxes, and, as for that matter, about everything else; but he finds nearly all his Ministers and half of the Assembly opposed to him, and he is obliged to fight hard to carry his plans through. M. Rouyer-Quertier, who is with him, always loses his temper and says something he ought not to say. The rest have to argue against their own convictions. None of them have the tact necessary for the occasion. Hence M. Thiers feels bound, law or no law, to enter the Assembly and defend his financial policy. He does it admirably, point by point. He scored a round number on Saturday by saying that his whole mind was given to the one object of maintaining the "Poet of Bordeaux," and of keeping an equilibrium between the parties. These words pleased the Chamber immensely. It put all but a small faction of Republicans *grand-mênie* in extremely good humor, and there was a large vote in the President's favor.

WANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking of the Budget reminds me that, after all the taxes and imposts and increased revenues, the Government demands an additional 247 millions. This is to help to meet two items in the Budget—the sinking fund, 200 millions; increased expenses of the army, 76 millions. The first thought will be that these "increased" army expenses might be dispensed with, and that it is too soon to begin thinking of paying off the debt. In reality, both of these items belong to the army. The 200 millions is not for a sinking fund, but to pay the Bank of France. Two hundred millions for, say, four years, leaves 800 millions in hand, or at hand in case of a sudden declaration of war. M. Thiers cannot, as Prince Bismarck did, claim a large war fund constantly at the disposal of the Government, but in this way he can always have a large sum at command. Now, there is no secret about this matter, and if the Assembly votes it we must believe that it was a well-understood thing, and for the purpose of preparing for sudden war.

ASHBY.

CAPT. SUTTER.

His Petition to the California Legislature for a Pension.

During a recent debate in the California House of Representatives upon a resolution to pay Capt. J. A. Sutter a pension of $250 per month, (which was subsequently passed,) the following pitiful letter from the poor and infirm pioneer was read:

LITIZ, LANCASTER COUNTY, Penn., Dec. 18, 1871.

To Hon. Thos. B. Shannon, Speaker of the Assembly of California:

DEAR SIR: By assisting me I shall be forever grateful for this great favor, as I am now sixty-nine years old and my wife sixty-six years; I will have to live only a few years longer, as I am subject to inflammatory rheumatism and have to suffer very severely every year. I am confined to my bed for months, and have to walk on crutches for weeks, and so I begin to feel the hardship of my pioneer life. Everybody who knows my history knows that I have no other resources to depend on, having been swindled and robbed in every way and shape. I am sure a great many gentlemen of the Legislature are aware that I have paid the amount of about $30,000 to $34,000 State taxes on my twenty-two league grant before it was rejected; the said grant from the Government of Mexico having been confirmed by the United States Land Commissioner, and again confirmed and decided in my favor by the Northern United States District Court of California, and when it was brought before the Supreme Court in Washington under the Administration of poor Buchanan, it was rejected in the most unjust manner. It was the influence of money which defeated me. And now I have been and was struggling six Winters in Washington, to prove how wrong it was, and now next January it will be the seventh time, and when I shall not succeed to get something done, I shall abandon my claim entirely. The prospect is very poor for one who has not a pocket full of money in Washington; only with this justice can be bought. At the time when the United States Supreme Court rejected my claim, it decided that such taxes paid have to be refunded by the State; but I hesitated to claim the money by a lawyer or by one of my honest (?) agents, because I did know by experience that I would be swindled and robbed of when not of all, nearly of the whole amount. I was then talking about this matter with my friends, Senators Buckley and Cunningham, and other gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly of California, and they, in conjunction with their friends, very generously set themselves to work and succeeded in getting a pension for me of $250 per month for five years. After the expiration of this time it was neglected for one year, and then, with some difficulty, it passed both Houses with the sanction of the Governor for the term of two years longer, which will expire with the next month of March. I hope the gentlemen of the Legislature will not have forgotten what services I have rendered to the State in early times, and what I done for the suffering emigrants whom I have saved from starvation, and kept and sustained during and through whole Winters, the sick being attended by a doctor in my employment; and so many other good and charitable works. About the gold discovery, it is not worth while to say more about it than that it occurred through the instrumentality of my having ordered and furnished the means to build the saw-mill. Marshall is very jealous about having the credit that he found the first gold in the mill-race. But I beg your pardon. I have troubled you with such a long letter, for which you will kindly excuse me. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your most obedient servant,

J. A. SUTTER, Pioneer of California.

Changes in New-Orleans.

In the announcement of his retirement from the New-Orleans *Picayune*, published on the 1st inst., Mr. A. M. Holbrook says:

"This journal has been under my direction as editor and manager nearly since its foundation, in 1837, now more than thirty-five years. I have labored to deserve, and have certainly had the favor, the countenance, and the patronage of many of the best of our people of all professions. I have seen many vicissitudes and changes, and the public of today numbers but few of those who began public life with me here more than the third of a century ago. Many names and firms then familiar have ceased to be known upon our streets, except as represented by descendants, or in the grateful memory of those who still honor them. Our city is wholly changed, and a new people, new thoughts, and new enterprises have taken the places of the old."

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

The Resignation of the Cultus Minister—Causes of Herr von Muhler's Action—History of the Cultus Ministerium—The Future Incumbent—The Prussian Government and the Roman Catholic Bishops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The fact foreshadowed in my last letter has actually come about—M. von Muhler has resigned. In a country where the appointment of Ministers is not dependent upon parliamentary majority, and where those functionaries act more as the tools and servants of a supreme will than as the agents of public opinion, the change of a portfolio might appear hardly worthy of notice. Exceptional significance attaches to the present instance, because M. von Muhler has represented a special principle in the Cabinet—a principle which the Constitution supplied him with means of enforcing, but which has long been at variance with the general views both of the public and of his own colleagues, especially of Prince Bismarck himself. M. von Muhler in office has been felt as a sore and burden to the country for years, and agitation against a Minister could not be either more active or more justified than it has been against him, as the head of the ecclesiastical and educational Department. Several times has the unpopular Minister seemed to totter in his seat, but he has invariably recovered his equilibrium, and even this last time, when the shock came from above instead of from below, the favor which he commands with his imperial master has again all but upheld him. But it might not be. Hitherto Bismarck has not cared to meddle in educational and religious matters; now they have grown to such urgent importance that he must take their reorganization personally in hand; consequently Muhler, like a dry brand, must fall off, to make room for younger and more pliable shoots.

HISTORY OF THE CULTUS MINISTERIUM.

The history of the Educational Ministry (Cultus Ministerium) is no chapter in the Prussian history that patriots feel particular pride in, however instructive the past may be made for the future. One great task it has indeed accomplished. It has enforced compulsory education, and set the machinery in motion by which that main source of Prussian culture and Prussian power is kept from running dry. But beyond this great triumph its bureaucratic and narrow-minded tendencies have served to defeat its own victory by laming and chaining down the arm to which it had first given force. The department was founded in 1817 under the enlightened Minister Baron Altenstein, who presided over it till his death, for twenty-three years, and employed the power thus given him for the good of his country. Ever since—excepting the few weeks of revolutionary administration under Rodbertus Tagetzow, in 1848,—the tendency has been one of narrow bigotry and bureaucratic despotism.

THE LATE INCUMBENT.

M. von Muhler was appointed to the office which he has graced for nearly ten years in March, 1862, and he above all has kept up in their fullest vigor the pernicious traditions of his predecessors. The time of his elevation coincided with the historical "conflict" between the Crown and Parliament, and he was called, in fact, as one of the most conspicuous tools to be employed in the thankless task of mastering the opposition. Muhler was born in 1813, at Brieg, in Silesia. His intellectual talents raised him into prominence at school and at the university; moreover, he turned out one of the jolliest fellows alive, always in for a spree, shocking his elders by his frivolous life, and composing what are still the most popular drinking songs in Germany. In due time his conversion came and stamped the young judge a bigot of the blackest hue, who consequently began to dabble in theology, and took up theological jurisprudence under the consistory. Since his accession to the ministry his tyranny has been intolerable, everywhere except in his own bureau and toward his immediate subordinates, to whom he has been a kind and considerate master. But over school and church he has tyrannized like an inquisitor-general, keeping the school regulations in narrow bounds, and turning out, whenever he could, any theologian or teacher whose views did not harmonize with his own. This was the easier for him, as whatever Bismarck might think—who is his junior as a Minister—the King subscribed fully to the Muhler doctrines. Moreover, the Prussian constitution is still too new and imperfect to contain any special enactments on educational and religious administration. Odly as it may appear, von Muhler's veneration has shown itself to be more for the gown than for the tenet; he has befriended Catholic and Protestant priests alike, provided only they were strict disciplinarians and kept their flocks in spiritual subjection. What injured Muhler as much as anything were the revelations made public about a year ago concerning the subordination in which he stood to his wife, who independently administered the art department, and even in other matters brought a paramount influence to bear upon her spouse. As a parliamentary man King William could not have chosen a fitter servant than Heinrich von Muhler, who is a fluent orator and a specious reasoner, and moreover a most obstinate disputant. There was no cause so hopelessly bad but he could find something to say in its favor, and marshal his arguments so cleverly as to hit some weak point in the hostile phalanx. Bismarck and Roon met the Liberals with the brute force of an obstinate will, but Muhler and Lippe were never so hard up for reasons as to have need to resort to such means, yet they never gave in.

THE MINISTER'S RETIREMENT.

The time when such men were required now belongs to the past. With Koniggratz and Sedan behind him Bismarck can rule the country without brute oppression. Thus Muhler has become unnecessary. He owes his fall—next to his own unfortunate legislation—to Bismarck himself. The education bill and the proposed conscience clause were the hairs that broke the camel's back. Muhler tried twice to devise an Education bill to please Bismarck, and failed both times. M. Reichersperger's motion and the Braumsberg case seemed to have compelled the Cabinet to concede a conscience clause, absolving Ultramontane pupils from attending "Old Catholic" instruction, and *vice versa*. M. Muhler felt that this necessarily must lead to the extension of the same privilege to Protestant schools, and as that would destroy all religious discipline, he tendered his resignation, which his colleagues unkindly indorsed, and His Majesty granted with marks of favor, promising the retiring servant that he will avail himself of his excellent services again before long. Thus Muhler is gone only for a time. Meanwhile *requiescat in pace!* You cannot imagine to what general rejoicings the event has given rise. Throughout Germany there is hardly a paper which does not triumph over it as enthusiastically as if a new victory had been gained over the French. Only the *personnel* of the Cultus Ministry shed a tear of regret, and, to console their departing master, have presented him with a handsome Bible, richly clasped and set with gold.

THE PRESUMPTIVE SUCCESSOR.

Several public men of note have been named as successors—among them the famous historian, Mommsen, who would have been extremely popular; the Badenese Minister Tolly; the Curator of the Strasbourg University, von Roggenbach; the former Curator of the Russian University of Derfat, Count Keyserlinzk; and Dr. Falck, a German jurist, noted for his administrative talent. The competition soon became narrowed to the two last-named; and now it is semi-officially announced that His Majesty has another high appointment in store for Count Keyserlinzk; so Dr. Falck seems the man, and is designated as such by public opinion. He has had several interviews with the Emperor, and his final appointment is affirmed to be dependent only on the sanction of Dr. Leonhardt, the Minister of Justice, who is seriously ill. Dr. Falck's appointment promises to be popular. The *Parliamentary Companion* notes him as a "Liberal," which means a "National Liberal"—liberal in theory, Bismarckian in practice—now the ruling party. Being born in 1827, he will be the youngest member of the Cabinet. He is a lawyer, but has been long employed in the service of the Consistory, and is thus acquainted with his duties. He has also been in Parliament, and worked under the Minister of Justice, in the Legal Department. It speaks well for Dr. Falck that, under Count Lippe, he refused to hold office under a régime antagonistic to his own views.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REVEREND CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

The Prussian Cabinet has at length given a formal and official reply to the Bishops' memorial of 7th September, which the King personally answered in a letter of 18th October. The Bishops, it will be remembered, complained of various infractions (unnamed) of the existing compact between Church and State, referring to the Braunsberg case, and demanded the King's intervention on behalf of Papal *vs.* "old" Catholicism. The King did not give a very gracious reply, and his Cabinet has been more outspoken still. The document is signed by M. von Muhler, to whom it must be a consolation to think that his name will be thus associated in history, at least with one popular measure. The reply being of consequence, I give it in full:

"After his Imperial Majesty's communication to your Grace," (the Archbishop of Cologne as spokesman of his brethren,) "in reply to your memorial of the 7th of September, it behooves me to consider more closely the reproaches that you advance against the Imperial Government. His Majesty has already pointed out that in your remonstrance of 7th of September, no law is named which is supposed to have been infringed by the measures therein assailed. Nor does the memorial contain any evidence of such laws, as are cited in justification of those measures, having been misinterpreted. As, therefore, the attacks contained in the document of the 7th of September turn out to be completely unfounded, and as the assertion that the definition of the dogma of the Pope's infallibility ought to exclude every reference to temporal matters is replied to by the fact that the differences which have arisen have all of them occurred only on temporal matters, nothing remains for me but to add a few remarks on the contents of the memorial which your Grace has appended to the remonstrance of 7th September. That memorial starts from the infallibility of the ecclesiastical teachership and assigns—according to the oldest of Catholic tenets—the successors of the Apostles—that is, the Pope combined with the Episcopacy—as the bearers of that teachership, exercising their office, both in the common way of continuous proclamation of the faith, and occasionally in the uncommon way of decisions by a vote of the Council. Your memorial further states, that such decisions of the General Council proclaim to Catholics no new dogmata, but merely the definitive confirmation of assailed or obscured truths; that, in this sense, there is growth and development of the faith in the Catholic Church, and that such a decision has been come to on 18th July, 1870, to which it is the duty of every Catholic to submit, if, indeed, he wishes to remain a Catholic. It is not my office to test the truth of this statement in its dogmatic bearings. But I am permitted to criticise its logical correctness. And viewing the case from this point, I must be allowed to point out that it conceals a logical contradiction. For as your Grace on the one hand alleges that—according to the oldest of Catholic tenets—the Pope combined with the Episcopacy (the number total of Bishops) are the bearers of the infallible teachership, and the constitution proclaimed on July 18, 1870, on the other hand, maintains that the 'cathedral definitions' (the formal declarations, that is,) of the Pope are *ex sese, non autem ex consensu ecclesiæ irreformabiles*, (infallible in themselves, without the sanction of the Church,) it follows of logical necessity that the constitution of July 18, 1870, has effected a change in the person of the bearer of infallible teachership, and has, therefore, proclaimed a completely new dogma, an act in direct contradiction to the oldest of Catholic tenets, attested by your Grace and the cosignatories of the memorial of 7th September. It is, therefore, no quibble or sophism, as your memorial would have it, but an incontrovertible conclusion deduced from authentic declarations of recognized organs of the Catholic Church, to argue that a Catholic who did not believe in the dogma proclaimed on 18th July, 1840, before that day, remains a Catholic after that day, though he does not believe in it, as long as he otherwise believes in that before 18th July, 1870, sufficed to make him a good Catholic. The argument raised in the memorial, that it is the duty of each individual Catholic to remain in strict harmony with the doctrines of his Church, is justified only in so far as the doctrines of the Church remain unchanged. As soon as a change is affected in this respect—as has actually happened by the constitution of 18th July, 1870—the State is not only not obliged to treat, but could not be justified in treating the adherents to the old faith as apostates. They had not forfeited their claims to the protection of the State by the Church's altering its teachings, and this protection which they could claim, the State will give them now as before."

Notwithstanding the writer's refusal to enter upon the ground of dogmatic controversy, this document may be said to deal with matters belonging to that domain. It could not, however, to the public mind, err on this side, however far it went. Taken in conjunction with M. von Muhler's former declaration, and with that of the Bavarian Ministry, that they will protect Bavarian subjects from the social consequences arising from religious excommunication, it constitutes a formal charter of the "old Catholics" who may now consider themselves an established sect.

Sudden Death of Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Washington.

From the Washington Sunday Chronicle, Feb. 4.

We announce with regret the death of Rev. Dr. Wm. Hamilton, which occurred yesterday morning under exceedingly painful circumstances. While this venerable clergyman was on his way to the Patent Office, where he was employed as a clerk, yesterday morning, as he was passing Maryland-avenue and Eighth-street, he fell heavily on his back, apparently slipping on the icy crossing. Mr. Benjamin F. Lloyd and several other gentlemen who saw him fall, hastened to his assistance. When they reached him he was lying motionless, and on examination they discovered that he was very pale, speechless, and unconscious. All efforts to resuscitate the venerable man were futile. He was at once placed on a lounge by the bystanders, and removed to a house on Virginia-avenue, near Eighth-street, where he gave one deep inspiration and then ceased to breathe. Dr. Allen gave it as his opinion that death resulted from the shock to the nervous system caused by the fall. Dr. Hamilton leaves two daughters. His wife died a year or two ago. The eldest daughter is the wife of Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is at present in charge of a church in Newark, N. J. She arrived here on a visit to her father last night. Shortly after the accident word was sent to the youngest daughter of the deceased, Miss Ella Hamilton, who lived with him, but her father expired before she reached the house where he was taken.

Dr. Hamilton was born at Greencastle, Penn., in May, 1798, and was, therefore, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister in 1818. He was in 1868 placed on the superannuated list, and shortly after received the appointment of clerk in the Patent Office, which he filled to the time of his death. As a minister he was earnest and capable.

Boy Criminals in California.

From the Sacramento Union, Jan. 17.

A few days since a boy of fourteen was convicted in Sonoma County of the crime of presenting a fence picket for deadly weapon to a stage-driver, and obtaining the treasure-box of Wells, Fargo & Co., through fear of the instrument. That was bad enough, but might have been condemned and laughed over at the same time, but for the fact that the box was found broken open the morning after the occurrence and the treasure gone. The presumption is the boy intended to get the contents of the box by presenting the fence picket, and would have used a musket in place of the more harmless instrument if he could have obtained one. The boy is depraved and needs reformatory discipline. But the boy stage-robber has been more than rivaled by the bloody exploits of three boys in Butte County, aged respectively seventeen, fourteen and eleven years, who murdered an old man for his money with an art that might become old professors in the business of decoying and killing. They not only practiced successful stratagem upon the old man, who was cautious, using the youngest boy as the deceiver, to get him out of his store and to the place of his sacrifice, but the barbarous manner of the taking off, the robbing of the safe, and more than all, the audacity and coolness of one of the boys in bearing a request to Oroville to have a reward offered for his own apprehension, almost exceeds belief, the report reading more like fiction than truth. We recount these extraordinary cases of youthful depravity only to remark that they are but the realization of the prediction often heretofore made by good observers and well-wishers of humanity. Our boys are growing up without legitimate objects in life, are early acquainted with loafers and vice, and come up to hold in contempt honorable ways of obtaining a living. The State is full of young "hoodlums" and sports, and the promise of an abundant crop of crime from such fruits is very evident.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

The New Bonds of the Country—How Japanese Bonds are Made in New-York—The American Financial System in Japan.

The Japanese Embassy, now on its way to the East, is the most important delegation Japan has ever sent abroad, not only as to the persons constituting it, but as regards the powers with which it is clothed. It is understood that this Embassy is to visit all countries which sustain treaty relations with Japan, and is authorized to renew those treaties upon a more liberal basis. That the Embassy visits this country first is an evidence of the high regard which the Japanese entertain for us and for our institutions. It is something remarkable that Japan, one of the oldest nations of the earth, which has been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep, so far as the outside world is concerned, ever since its birth, should now, upon its first awakening, come and sit at the feet of the youngest of nations, and that one possessing a form of government which, in its very essence, is antagonistic to its own. This is not done from impulse, for the Japanese are not given to impulse, nor has Japan, upon awakening from her long sleep, seized upon the first evidences of civilization which came to her hand, and taken them to her bosom, without due consideration. On the contrary, she courts our friendship after long and careful study, after having sent her ablest men to live among us, and to learn those arts which have made us a nation worthy of being copied. Upon the reports made by those who have been among us, Japan has asked our aid in introducing within her borders some of the fundamental principles which govern us. Already, prominent Americans have been called to take part in the administration of the progressive government which is being formed there, and the present Embassy comes among us to get still more ideas, and to make better arrangements for free intercourse between these two great peoples. We cannot look upon the struggle now going on in Japan between the old and the new—this dying out of semi-barbarism and the grasping for a higher civilization—without extending to her all our sympathies.

The Embassy which was here a year ago paid us the compliment not only of adopting many of our ideas, but of carrying off some of our people to set them working in Japan. But the most important thing adopted by them was our system of finance and currency in place of their own. It will be remembered that before visiting this country that Embassy, at the head of which was one of their principal officers, visited Europe. The financial systems of Europe were carefully studied, and the Embassy had resolved upon adopting that of England in preference to any other they had examined. The Bank of England notes especially took their fancy, and after much consideration it was determined to pattern after them. So fully impressed did the Japanese become in favor of the Bank of England notes, that they commenced negotiations with bank-note companies for the engraving and printing of similar notes for their country. But before concluding any contracts they came to this country, in spite of all John Bull could do to prevent them. Englishmen were jealous of their coming here at all, and especially before they were committed to their financial system. This, of course, was not so much from a special desire to do that particular work—for which they prepared specimens—as to secure the closer relations between the two governments which would necessarily follow. Of so much importance was this considered that even some of the most prominent English statesmen endeavored to persuade the Japanese to close their contracts with the designers, engravers, printers and paper makers. But the Japanese were determined to visit this country first, notwithstanding they were persuaded in their own minds that they would return and accept the propositions made.

And come they did. We all remember how faithfully the Washington correspondents recorded the many visits which the Embassy made to the Treasury Department, and the importance which the same correspondents attached to these visits. But the Embassy's study of American finance were not confined simply to viewing the means whereby our system was carried into effect, but they sought for and obtained all the printed information on the subject which could be reached, and consulted with the best of our financiers in reference thereto. The result was that, notwithstanding they were still pressed by English agents, they discarded the English ideas, and determined to copy our system of finance and our currency. This resolved upon, the Embassy returned home, leaving several of its members in this country to carry out the details of the arrangement so far as the manufacture of bonds and paper currency was concerned. They had mastered the metal currency system, and, taking that with them, proceeded at once to put it into practical operation. As a consequence, Japan has now gold, silver and copper coin, made after the manner of our own. It is only a few weeks—scarcely two months—since these were put in circulation, but is reported that they have already become popular, and are much preferred to their oblong metal currency.

In adopting this new currency the Japanese have based it upon our decimal system, taking our dollar as their unit. Thus the lowest denomination of their gold coin is "one yen," equal to one dollar. There are then gold coins of the denomination of two, five, ten and twenty yens. The silver coin is called "sen," the denominations being five, ten, twenty and fifty sens, the lower denomination being equal to five cents of our currency. The copper coinage is one sen, equal to the one-hundredth part of one yen, one-half sen, equal to the two-hundredth part of one yen, and one rin, equal to the one-thousandth part of one yen. These low denominations are absolutely necessary in that land of cheap commodities and cheap labor.

The intrinsic value of these coins will be seen from the following tables, exhibiting the amount of alloy to each coin:

GOLD COINAGE OF JAPAN.

Name of Coin.	—Pure Gold— Weight in Grammes.	Weight in Troy Grains.	—Stand'd Weight— Weight in Grammes.	Weight in Troy Weight.
20 Yens	30	462.97	33⅓	514.41
10 Yens	15	231.48	16⅔	252.02
5 Yens	7½	115.74	8⅓	128.06
2 Yens	3	46.29	3⅓	51.44
1 Yen	1½	23.14	1⅔	25.72

The Japanese Government has decreed that one yen of gold coin shall be the standard unit, and all the denominations above mentioned shall be legal-tender for all amounts in any payments.

SILVER COINAGE OF JAPAN.

Name of Coin.	—Pure Silver.— Weight in Grammes.	Weight in Troy Grains.	—Stand'd Weight— Weight in Grammes.	Weight in Troy Grains.
50 sen	10	154.04	12½	193.00
20 sen	4	61.76	5	77.02
10 sen	2	30.88	2½	38.06
5 sen	1	15.44	1¼	1.93

These silver coins are legal tender only for an amount not exceeding ten yens in any payment.

There is still another silver coin used for commercial purposes of about the value of an old Mexican dollar, but which is not legal tender. The following table shows its intrinsic value:

SILVER TRADE-COIN OF JAPAN.

Name of Coin.	—Pure Silver.— Weight in Grammes.	Weight in Troy Grains.	—Stand'd Weight— Weight in Grammes.	Weight in Troy Grains.
1 yen gin	24.2607	374.04	26.9563	416.00

The last syllable "gin" is pronounced hard, like the first syllable of the word "guinea" The copper coins are not legal tender in any sums. All these coins are made similar to our own, stamped and milled, and are inscribed with Japanese characters. Those who have seen them speak of them as being very pretty coins and of excellent workmanship.

While those of the old Embassy were employed in their own country in making and putting in circulation the new metallic coin, the agents whom they left behind were not idle in the matter of bonds and paper currency. They made many visits to the Treasury Department, and spent days in studying the various processes deemed necessary to perfect our five-twenties and our greenbacks. The heads of Departments extended to them every facility, and treated them with the greatest amount of courtesy. After ascertaining what they wanted, they went to the various printing and engraving establishments of the country to examine the work produced by each, and solicited proposals from them for the work contemplated. The proposals submitted by the Continental Bank Note Company of this city were considered the most favorable, and a contract was finally made with them for the engraving and printing of the bonds and notes required. The agents were anxious to press forward the work on the greenbacks in preference to the bonds, and so at once set about selecting the designs required for the notes. This was done after a great amount of consultation with artists, designers, and engravers, and for several months the best engraving skill of this country has been engaged in cutting these designs into the steel plates from which the notes are to be printed. Some of these are now nearly ready for the printer, and in a very short time the Company will be turning out Japanese greenbacks as fast as it ever did our own. The general appearance of these notes is very much like those with which our own financial officers have made us all so familiar. They are of the same size, printed in black and green, and numbered by serial letters and figures. A peculiarity of them is that the denomination of each note is expressed in both Japanese characters and by the same figures which are used on our notes. This is done for the reason that the progressive element in Japan entertain hopes of introducing the English language into their country at an early day, and desire to familiarize their people with our written and printed characters on every possible occasion. Thus, when a native receives a $5 greenback, he will find the denomination expressed on one end of it in Japanese characters, and on the other end he will find the corresponding letters and figures thus "Five—5." As the backs of our national currency notes are ornamented with handsome engravings, copies of historical paintings now in the Capitol at Washington, so will the Japanese notes be ornamented with battle scenes and views of national works peculiar to their country. These are copies of great paintings in the palace of the Mikado at Yeddo. In order to get these designs a large photograph of each painting was taken, and forwarded to the agents here. Then a reduced copy of this was made, preserving the general features of the picture within the limits assigned to it on the note. Of course this would leave some portions of the picture unfinished, so the reduced picture was given to an artist to be touched up. In doing this, the artist was permitted to modernize the style somewhat, without, however, destroying the characteristics of the orginal. This done, a photograph was taken from the artist's work, and this the engraver copies when cutting it on the steel plate. Beside this national picture, there are various Japanese devices on the note, representing the dragons, serpents, &c., which we see so often copied on their wares. The wording of the notes—the "promises to pay," &c.—are engraved in Japanese characters.

The designs for the bonds have all been agreed upon, and work upon them is being pushed as rapidly as possible. They are fashioned after our own bonds, and are substantially of the same purport—pledging the Japanese Government to pay certain sums at certain times, with interest, in consideration of money loaned it. One of the Japanese agents, named Macashima, has been in this City for the past ten months, superintending the work, and is a daily visitor at the office of the company. He, as well as the officers of the company, are exercising the greatest care lest some of the designs should be made public, and counterfeits put on the market as soon as the genuine bonds and notes. Should such a horrible thing occur, the results would be most disastrous to the company, while the only atonement Macashima could offer would lay in opening his stomach after the most approved method of hari-kari. This would be a sad loss, for Macashima is a youthful Japanese of great intelligence, force, vigor and enterprise. He is a thorough representative of and believer in "Young Japan." He is an earnest student of our language, customs and institutions, has a great admiration of the American people and character, and is prepared to see Japan Americanized to the fullest extent.

In recent conversation which the writer had with Macashima, he mentioned the fact that a newspaper for the people had recently been started in Yeddo, the first ever printed in Japan. Heretofore their printing has been confined to the issuing of books and an official gazette. Nothing had been given the masses in the way of a newspaper until since the return of the Embassy of a year ago. While in this country the members of that body saw, and were deeply impressed, by the great influence which the Press of this country exerted upon the masses. They also comprehended what a powerful engine it would be in the hands of the progressive Japanese in overcoming the prejudices of their people, and educating them up to the higher civilization proposed for them. So upon their return a weekly newspaper was started at Yeddo, and it has already achieved a large circulation. Fortunately for it, the Mikado has conceived progressive ideas, so that the paper is not brought in such violent contact with the Government as would otherwise be the case. It is therefore at liberty to combat popular ignorance, prejudice and custom, and this it is doing with energy and skill. Among the first things which it attacked was the outlandish costume of the Japanese, advocating the adoption of the costume of the Americans. The paper is printed in Japanese characters, or rather in such characters as are at present used, which are a combination of Japanese and Chinese. The Japanese language proper has been "ruined by Chinese cheap labor," otherwise, by the introduction of the Chinese language among the masses to such an extent that in many instances their own words have been entirely supplanted, and pure Japanese would not be understood by many of the natives of that country. This is the great reason why they are so anxious to learn our language, and are now teaching it extensively in their schools. By that means they will secure a uniform language for home consumption, and one which is spoken by that nation which is destined to come into such intimate relations with them. It will be but a few years before English printed newspapers will be published in Yeddo, and Yankee journalists called upon to furnish the skill and the enterprise which shall give to the Japanese every morning "all the news of the world" in a condensed form.

The new Embassy comes here for the purpose of strengthening the ties which bind the two countries together, and it will be our fault if we do not reap substantial benefit from their visit. As this country should control the trade with Japan, so should New-York control the greater part of that trade, as her unequaled commercial advantages entitle her to do. Our business men should organize in some manner, without delay, to look out for our interests.

PERILS OF THE ERIE.

The Pacific Express Thrown Off the Track by a Snow-Pile—Erie Water Stopped by Frost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872.

The severe storm of Saturday greatly affected travel on the Erie Railway. Perilous at all times, the calling of railroaders becomes doubly so in such weather as that of Saturday. There were no serious accidents on this division, although the Pacific express, No. 1, had a very narrow escape from a fearful disaster near Lordville. The train was about an hour and a half late from the Eastern Division, and was running as fast as possible at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It was three miles from Lordville, when, in rounding a curve, the driving-wheels of the locomotive were thrown from the track by the snow that had drifted on the rails. The spot is a very dangerous one, there being but one track, and that built on an embankment fifteen or twenty feet high, and not more than four feet wider than the gauge. The engineer at once reversed the motion, and aided by the snow, stopped the train before any of the cars were thrown off. The spot where the accident happened is one of the wildest along the Division, and the dreariness was increased by the driving storm. As soon as the train stopped the passengers came pouring out in the snow and sleet to ascertain what was the matter. The conductor, Charles Graves, at once sent a messenger to the nearest station to telegraph for "wreckers," and in due time a locomotive appeared on the scene, with tools and workmen. Before the engine could be replaced on the track a portion of the rails had to be adjusted under the drivers, and little by little the wheels were run back upon the rails. At last the track was again laid in position, and at about 11 o'clock at night the train was in readiness to depart on its way, with its load of almost famished passengers. From 4 o'clock until the time of starting, they had been "snow-bound" in the midst of a forest, and the only thing eatable in reach was a few boiled eggs, which an enterprising boy from a farm-house about a mile away brought over in a basket, and sold at his own price. He had not near enough. The train was eight hours late at this station, and lost four men between here and Elmira.

Owing to the severe weather, the water-pipes which supply the Erie shops and locomotives at this station have been frozen for some days. The engines have been obliged to fetch water from Deposit, Starrucca and Great Bend, several miles, and it has also been carried in pails from the river to fill locomotive boilers. Work in the shops has been suspended. Night and day, since Wednesday last, workmen have been engaged in endeavoring to thaw the pipes, and it was not until today that there has been any show of success. Nearly a hundred cords of wood have been used in keeping fires on the pipes, which being a very dangerous proceeding, a watchman patrols the streets through the night to look out for fires. The Company will, no doubt, hereafter get their supply of water from the river instead of from the reservoir.

A LIVELY BEAR FIGHT.

A Bear and Her Two Cubs Attack a Pennsylvania Farmer's Cattle—Gallant Conduct of the Farmer and His Wife.

The Williamsport (Penn.) *Gazette* in its latest issue tells the following:

"A gentleman reached Williamsport on Friday evening last, from a 'logging camp' in Potter County, where he has been for five weeks past, who relates the particulars of an exciting encounter with an old bear and two cubs. It appears that a man named Jonas Elmaker and his wife, had made a small clearing in Jackson township. They have a comfortable log-cabin, a small barn, several head of cattle and a few pigs. About 9 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 31, Mr. Elmaker heard a great commotion among his cattle and pigs at the barn. On rushing out to ascertain the cause of alarm, imagine his surprise on finding that an old bear and two cubs had attacked a yearling calf. The cattle were snorting and bellowing at a fearful rate, while the pigs were squealing as lustily as if they expected to be dispatched every minute. The bear had thrown the calf down and was preparing to drag it out of the yard. The cubs were running around snapping their teeth and uttering half-suppressed growls of delight at the prospect of a 'good square meal.'

Mr. Elmaker returned to the house, informed his wife, and made preparations to attack the bears. He seized his rifle, while his wife armed herself with a long handled double-bitted axe. Thus armed they advanced to the attack. The bears, made bold and ferocious by hunger, did not seem inclined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches the old bear showed fight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling fiercely. Mr. Elmaker raised his rifle and fired at the black monster, thinking that if she were killed the cubs could easily be dispatched or driven off. But owing to the excitement under which he was laboring, he missed his aim and only broke the left fore paw of the animal. With a fierce growl of rage, caused by the painful wound, the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by the cubs. They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Elmaker clubbing his rifle, while his wife cut one of the cubs severely in the shoulder with the ax. The rage of the animals became fearful, and the great danger of facing them at once became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house, they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Elmaker succeeded in reloading his rifle, and firing through the window, killed a cub. The old bear now attempted to climb the log-house, but owing to her broken paw was unable to do so. Another shot from the rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. Failing to get another shot at them, the parties inside remained in a state of siege, prepared to resist any further attack. The animals loitered around until midnight, when they retired and all became still. On making a search in the morning the old bear was found dead about six hundred yards from the house, and the cub lay where it fell in the early part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest. The two dead bears were secured and dressed—the old one weighed 380 pounds, and the cub 193. The Elmakers have a sufficiency of bear meat to last them for the balance of the season. The skins will be brought to Williamsport soon and offered for sale. The affair caused much talk in the neighborhood for several days. It is seldom that bears are so bold, but their bravery on this occasion was caused, no doubt, by the cravings of hunger. The calf was badly lacerated by the teeth and claws of the animal, but will recover. Mrs. Elmaker says she is ready for the next raid."

A MURDERER'S END.

Execution of a Negro Man in Charleston, S. C.—Reprieve of His Alleged Accomplice at the Gallows—Details of the Ghastly Scene.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Feb. 3.

Samuel White, the negro man convicted at the last term of the Court of General Sessions of the murder of W. B. Fidea, depot agent at Oakley Station, on the North-eastern Railroad, yesterday paid the penalty of his crime by forfeiting his life upon the gallows. The horrible spectacle, as usual, seemed to have a strange fascination for the multitude, and the gates of the jail-yard were besieged at an early hour by crowds of men and boys anxious to see the execution. The hanging, however, was, in a measure private, hardly more than 100 persons beside the officials being present. Admittance could be obtained only by a pass from the Sheriff. The weather was dark, damp and cold, and masses of threatening clouds shrouded the face of the sun, throwing a gloom over the faces of the shivering spectators.

At the hour of 11, the Sheriff ascended the tower, where the felons are confined, and found Sam White in the corridor preparing for his doom. His countenance was of an ashy, sickening hue: but he listened with attention to the words of Rev. D. J. Quigley, of the Cathedral, who was his religious attendant in this terrible hour. Balden had not been informed of the commutation of his sentence by the Governor, and, under the impression that he, too, was going out to be hanged, was brought to White's cell, where the two prisoners confronted each other. Balden here asseverated his innocence, and repeated that he had nothing whatever to do with the murder. Upon being interrogated as to Balden, White confirmed this statement. As to himself, White declared that he had not killed Mr. Fidea, but that the man who committed the crime had escaped. Being asked who this man was, he replied that he (White) was going to die for the deed, and there was no use in saying any more about it. He then asked to be left alone with the priest during his last moments.

The prisoners accordingly were left with the priest, and the Sheriff and his officers descending to the yard, proceeded with the final preparations. There was little to be done. The heavy weight was on the spring, and a strong one-inch rope was passed through the top-piece, and tied securely to the weight. The other end hung down in the middle between the posts. A small hempen rope, about a third of an inch in diameter, was quickly fashioned into a running noose, and fastened to the longer rope. The weight was then let down once to ascertain whether it would draw the noose to the required height, and having been again replaced, everything awaited the coming of the doomed man. In the meantime the neighboring piazzas and house-tops had become crowded with curious gazers. Among the spectators was the father-in-law of the murdered Fidea, who had come down and wanted "to see the thing done." Those within the inclosure were now marshaled to the right and left of the gallows, and soon a subdued murmur told that the prisoner was coming. He was attended by the priest, and was neatly dressed in a white shirt and pair of brown pants. He wore no hat or coat, and his shirt-collar was thrown back, revealing his muscular neck. He walked with a firmness which belied the pallor of his face. On arriving at the foot of the gallows he was confronted by Sheriff Mackey, who read the sentence of the Court, and telling him that he was about to be executed for the crime, asked if he had anything to say. White, who had a chew of tobacco in his mouth, cleared his throat, and, with a shake of his head, said he had "nothing." The prisoner now knelt with the priest upon the damp ground, and prayed long and with much apparent fervor, the spectators standing hushed and with uncovered heads. At the end the wretched man arose, and taking another chew of tobacco, stood eyeing with apparent defiance the preparations for death. While doing this he continually spoke with the priest, and at length broke forth into a hymn. He was now made to stand directly under the fatal noose, and while his hands and feet were being secured he addressed himself to various persons present, particularly one of the turnkeys, whom he exhorted to repent and meet him in heaven, and to whom he also gave a chew of tobacco, and asked him to pray for the giver while using it. He then prayed aloud with the priest, and this being ended the Sheriff stepped forward and adjusted a white stockinet cap over the prisoner's head and face. As it came over his mouth, White asked them to stop until he could spit out his tobacco, and having done so the cap was fitted on. The noose was then tightened gradually around the neck, and the knot adjusted with care beneath the left ear. He stood thus for a moment when the Sheriff gave the signal. The Jack Ketch gave a quick pull to the rope attached to the iron spring, and while the weight came down with a crash into the deep hole, the body of White was jerked violently upward, within a few inches of the cross-piece of the gallows, and then came down with a heavy thud. The rope tightened and cut into the neck as the body swayed from side to side in muscular contortions. For about three minutes, the strong life struggled within the body, and heavy sighs could be heard. Then the limbs grew still, and the widely distended eyes could be seen beneath the stockinet cap as they almost burst from their sockets. A small trace of blood was visible upon the cap, where the latest breath had left the mouth, and the motionless body swung slowly around and faced the vast assemblage on a neighboring piazza, as if in stern rebuke of their idle curiosity.

It was Balden's turn next, and, all unconscious of his reprieve, he was brought out upon the scene with the body of White dangling from the tree before his eyes. His ghastly pallor was terrible to look upon, and the Sheriff hastened to read the Governor's proclamation. As he read, the prisoner for the first time began to realize his escape, and the spasmodic movements of his body were curious to behold. He began slowly at first to move from side to side, rising a little; then he rose higher and higher by starts, as if each beat of his heart sent him up to the air, until he was turned away and led reeling back to the prison-house. He will be conveyed to the penitentiary as soon as possible.

The body of White hung for thirty minutes, and was then cut down. Dr. Robert Lebby and the physician of the Jail, Dr. Rosemon, then made an examination, and, finding life quite extinct, the body was turned over to the Coroner to be buried at Potter's Field. The neck had been dislocated, but not broken. Joseph E. Johnson, a colored man, acted as Jack Ketch on the occasion. He was a special detective on the force during the official term of Lieut. Phillippy.

COMMENTS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

H. G. and the President.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

President GRANT has done about as well as any President in satisfying New-York. No one has ever done this perfectly, and no one can. As to the strength of GRANT as a candidate, we do not believe with the *Tribune* for a moment. No fight has been made on any one else, because they were not distinctly candidates for nomination. But let any man stand forward as prominently as GRANT has and does, and more tangible reasons why they should not be nominated will be developed, than have been against him.

THE SORROWS OF FENTON.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

A scheming little shop-keeper of a politician in a village of Western New-York, by name FENTON, has succeeded in reaching the Senate of the United States. This position is an exalted one. We should suppose it might satisfy the ambition of a very ordinary man. There are many citizens of New-York, and, for that matter of other States, far abler than he, who would gladly enter into a pact with the goddess of Fortune, and agree to make no further efforts, if they could be secured a place in the greatest political body of this country. Not so with FENTON.

FENTON is opposed to the Administration of Gen. GRANT. He would gladly contribute to the defeat of the present incumbent in the next Presidential Convention of the Republican Party. He does not deny that the affairs of Government have been generally well managed since the White House has been occupied by the hero of Vicksburg. He has brains enough to understand that the public debt has been rapidly reduced. He knows that taxation has been constantly lessened since ANDY JOHNSON left the Presidential chair. He is well aware that the figures demonstrate an economical administration of the Government. He comprehends that President GRANT found many abuses incorporated by long usage with the administration of affairs. He is not ignorant that the Executive has labored with ability, honesty and good sense to correct these same abuses. He doubtless sees that the mass of Republicans in the United States, who expect no Federal patronage, who seek no office, are contented with the Administration, and desire the renomination of GRANT. Notwithstanding all these facts, Senator FENTON endeavors to so manipulate the political affairs of his party in the State of New-York as to thwart the wishes of the people and defeat the Administration, so far as that great Commonwealth is concerned. The friends of Gen. GRANT, as it seems natural and proper, exert themselves in his behalf. Thus far they have been successful. At each renewal of the contest, at every fresh defeat of FENTON, the organs of that gentleman, notably the New-York *Tribune*, snarl with rage and loudly complain that Federal office-holders actively defend the Administration which they represent. FENTON complains because the President does not fill places with his friends, and thus gratuitously strengthen his hands to cripple the Executive.

What does the little Senator mean? Is he, too, an aspirant for Presidential honors? What has he ever done to merit the confidence of the people of this great country? Has he ever fought the enemies of the nation on the field of deadly battle? Has he ever projected any measure of reform? Has he ever shown any of the qualities of able statesmanship? Has he even a respectable knowledge of Federal legislation? Does he understand the history of mankind, and bring the wisdom of a ripe scholarship to the solution of intricate questions of public policy? Is he versed in the laws of political economy? Does the rare and high gift of impassioned eloquence enable him to move men in the interest of civilization? Has he the power of logic and sound reason to give him a commanding influence in legislative debate? If he has done none of these, then why is his voice heard so loudly in public affairs?

VERY CURIOUS.

Washington Star.

The readers of the New-York *Tribune*—a paper which never loses an opportunity to give a dig to chroniclers of society affairs—must have been very much surprised yesterday to see something more than half a column of that journal devoted to a record of matters pertaining to a party given to Mr. HORACE GREELEY on Saturday evening. It seems to be as true now as it did in ÆSOP's wicked day, that it makes all the difference imaginable whose ox is gored. Human nature is very curious.

THE NEXT MAN.

Syracuse Journal.

We are told by the New-York *Tribune* that the editor of that paper opposes the renomination of President GRANT, not simply because Mr. GREELEY is in favor of his "one-term" dogma, but because he looks upon GRANT as a *weak* candidate. Suppose, for a moment, that Mr. GREELEY is sincere in the expression of that opinion of the President's strength; put out of the question for the moment the fact that the *Tribune* has been used as an instrument to foment and increase disaffection in Republican ranks in reference to President GRANT; leave out of view that other fact that Mr. GREELEY has left the State of New-York unrepresented in the call for a National Republican Convention—that he has smothered the voice of the Republican Party in this State from making that important call—disregard all these considerations, and yet neither Mr. GREELEY nor any of those who claim to think as he thinks, can centre on any candidate in the place of GRANT. Other Republicans undoubtedly there are who would be an honor to the office if they were elected to it; but it is as plain as sunlight that with the people, and as a President for the people, GRANT is the man for the next Presidential term.

"SO DO ALL THE OTHERS."

Oswego Daily Press.

The immaculate *Tribune* is at last dragged into the gulf of corruption into which it has, with yells of delight, pushed so many unfortunates. It was sworn to before Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury that TOM FIELDS had stated to witnesses that he had paid $2,000 to the *Tribune*, in June, 1869, to prevent that paper from continuing the publication of the names of firemen who were being paid under the act of March 6, 1868, as also the amounts received by the firemen. FIELDS stated, as his reason for desiring the publication withheld, that many of the claims were fraudulent, and he did not want the affair made public. The *Tribune* denies the accusation brought against it—but so do all the others that are accused.

Terre Haute, Ind., Daily Express.

Should the New-York *Tribune* continue on its present track, it bids fair to contest with the *World* the position of leading Democratic journal.

AN ABSURD LIAR.

Newark Evening Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* not only "keeps a philosopher" at its home office, but employs a professional liar as correspondent at all points where lying can be made serviceable in the furtherance of its avowed object—the disorganization and desired defeat of the Republican Party. The Washington correspondence of that paper is a noticeable feature of this sort, wherein all sorts of slanders and misrepresentations of the National Administration and its friends are concocted and scattered broadcast for a purpose too obvious to require either explanation or comment. Latterly a similar bureau of falsehood, though, of course, on a much smaller and far more contemptible scale, has been established at Trenton. It is in charge of a youth of tender years and limited experience in the business assigned him, but to whom lying is as natural as breathing. Now, we hold that, if there be any merit in lying *per se*, it depends altogether upon the skill of the performance. A smart lie, artistically devised and persistently stuck to, while it may not challenge the highest admiration of moralists, at least reflects distinction, such as it is, upon the originator. But this "youth to fortune and to fame unknown" who has taken the contract of manufacturing Republican corruption at Trenton, is a bungler beyond all his compeers. He lies without rhyme or reason; and his falsehoods are so shallow and absurd in their conception and execution as to render them abortive for mischief even. To be proved a liar is bad enough in itself, but to be convicted a fool as well, is a depth of degradation to which it has been reserved for the aforesaid Trenton correspondent of the *Tribune* to first descend.

Engulfed by What Must Now be Called the Great American Maelstrom.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 7.

The city of Boston, the national hub, has just made a discovery of its own attractiveness that surprises even the most enthusiastic prophets of its future greatness. It appears that the railroads leading to that city having made up their annual reports, show by the infallibility of figures that 779,129 more persons were carried to the hub than from it during the year 1871. It is confessed that but few of these can have left the city on the European steamers which occasionally call from there, and the conclusion is that they must be in the city still. The great question now is, where are they? No city but Boston could engulf three-quarters of a million of American citizens and not be conscious of it at the time, but all efforts to find when the deed was done, or where the victims are, have so far proved vain. The ancients, with their limited natural philosophy, spent years in trying to find how the rivers of the world could carry all the water into the ocean and yet not make it overflow; finally, they discovered that the clouds carried back the water as regularly as the rivers carried it down, and the question was solved. History repeats itself. The present situation is essentially analogous. Substitute men for water, and we have our modern philosophers puzzling over the ocean, Boston, which refuses to swell in spite of its annual accession of numbers. To the Bostonians belongs the discovery; on them also rests the problem of solution. In reaching their conclusions, let them bear in mind that in view of the approaching Presidential election, the country will soon be clamoring for its lost 779,129 citizens who must be accounted for; and let them also investigate the method by which commutation tickets are sold, to see if the mystery is not involved in the returns from such sales.

THE TRAGEDY IN BOZRAH.

An Estimable Young Lady Horribly Murdered by an Infatuated Lover—Her Mother Dangerously Injured—Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Feb. 6.

One of the most shocking tragedies which ever occurred in this vicinity took place yesterday forenoon at the residence of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, a well-known and highly esteemed physician of Bozrah. A man named WILLIAM IRVING, who has been in the employ of Dr. JOHNSON a considerable part of the time during the past ten or twelve years, some time ago conceived a violent attachment to Miss JANE JOHNSON, the Doctor's only daughter, a highly-educated and refined young lady. He has at times been quite demonstrative in his passion, but neither he lady nor the family encouraged. On the contrary, Miss JOHNSON's refusals to listen to him have in times past excited IRVING's anger to a violent degree. Yesterday morning, it appears, a peddler, who had stopped at the house, presented Miss JOHNSON with a small brush broom as he was leaving. This elicited the remark from IRVING: "You treat even a peddler better than you treat me;" and he appeared moody and sulky afterward.

About 10½ o'clock, Dr. JOHNSON having left the house a short time before, Mrs. JOHNSON saw IRVING in the doctor's office, handling what she then thought was a box of pills. It appears, however, that he was loading a double-barreled shot-gun which stood in the office, putting in shot and a bullet. A few minutes afterward he came into the sitting-room, and advanced with the gun in his hand to within six or eight feet of Miss JOHNSON, who was reclining on a lounge, deliberately leveled the gun at her, without speaking a word, and discharged one barrel. Mrs. JOHNSON, who was sitting in the room, sprang up, screaming "murder," when IRVING turned upon her and struck her twice on the top and side of the head, with the gun-stock, with such force as to break it off. Two deep gashes were cut by the stock on Mrs. JOHNSON's head, and she fell senseless and continued so for some time. She remembers, however, that after the shot was fired Miss JOHNSON rose up from the lounge. A domestic, hearing the noise, then came into the room, when IRVING turned upon her. She, however, evaded his blows, and escaping gave the alarm.

Some of the people near the house came in and found Miss JOHNSON lying on the floor. They helped her into an adjoining room, where she lay down upon a bed, but did not speak afterward, only continuing to moan constantly. A messenger was dispatched to this city to give the alarm and summon a surgeon. The murderer was well known in this city, where he had worked for some time, and where he had several hundred dollars deposited in one of the savings banks. It was supposed that he might make his way here, attempt to draw his money and escape.

Dr. CARLETON returned with the messenger to the scene of the tragedy, and upon making an examination of Miss JOHNSON's injuries, discovered that although her face was filled with powder and slightly wounded by shot, there was no fatal injury inflicted by the discharge of the gun. But a terrible fracture was found extending from the left temple to the back of her head—a portion of the skull five inches long and an inch and a half wide being crushed in to a depth of a quarter of an inch. Another fracture extended from the middle of this across the top of the head, and still another to the base of the skull. And yet the skin was only slightly broken in one spot.

It is supposed that after stunning Mrs. JOHNSON, the murderer turned upon the daughter, and beat her to the floor with the barrels of the gun, one of which was yet undischarged. The shot and bullet with which the discharged barrel was loaded were found in and about the lounge. All surgical aid was unavailing, and, after lingering till 9 o'clock in the evening, the moaning victim died.

Meanwhile, some time after the messenger had left for this city, it was discovered that the murderer had not left the house. It seems that he went up stairs to his room, taking the gun with him. There he procured a razor, went to Miss JOHNSON's apartment and locked himself in. When the door was broken open, he was discovered lying upon the bed, his throat horribly cut from ear to ear, quite dead, with the razor tightly clutched in his hand.

A jury of inquest upon IRVING's body was summoned by Justice FULLER. After viewing the body and hearing the evidence, they returned the following verdict: "That the said WM. IRVING came to his death by his own suicidal hand." The body was handed over to the selectmen for interment. After the death of Miss JOHNSON a jury was impaneled, WM. F. BAILEY, foreman, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The excitement in the neighborhood of the tragedy was intense, and up to a late hour last evening the house was crowded with visitors, and the road in the vicinity lined with carriages from all directions. In this city, also, there was great excitement, as Dr. JOHNSON and his family are well known and respected here.

IRVING has in general borne a good reputation. He was, however, jealous and passionate, and at times addicted to extreme excesses. He served a term of three years in Company H, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and was honorably discharged. He had on several occasions spoken to friends of his attachment to Miss JOHNSON, and had expressed his disappointment in violent terms, but none anticipated so bloody and shocking a dénouement. Mrs. JOHNSON's injuries are regarded quite serious.

Death of John McLean, Esq., of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Times, Feb. 3.

We have heretofore taken occasion to call public attention to the serious illness of JOHN McLEAN, Esq., Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio. A short time before the close of the year 1871, Mr. McLEAN, suffering from a severe cold, was compelled to lay aside the duties of his office, but this indisposition soon developed every symptom of pneumonia. Recovering somewhat from this prostration, he exhibited such favorable signs of improvement that he was enabled to exercise partial supervision of his official cares for a time, but, following this, a relapse set in, with the disease complicated by inflammation of the stomach. From this, after lingering suffering, extending through the past month, Mr. McLEAN died this morning at 5 o'clock, at his residence, No. 442 West Seventh-street.

Mr. McLEAN was the eldest son of the late Associate Justice McLEAN, of the United States Judiciary, and had been for a number of years connected with the position he held at the time of his death. First entering the office of the United States Clerk in 1856 as deputy under WM. MINOR, Esq., he, on the resignation of that gentleman, was appointed to the place Dec. 24, 1858, Judge H. H. LEAVITT occupying the bench of the District Court, and Judge McLEAN presiding over the Circuit. He was qualified Dec. 31, 1858, since which time he has held the position under Judge LEAVITT and his successor, Judge SWING. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral, due notice of which will be given.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY......$76,058,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest, $920,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 97½ and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY LAND GRANTS.

We offer these Bonds at 75 and accrued interest. They are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by this road. All others offered are SECOND to these.

S. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 1 Park-place.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872.

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. F. ROWE, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. RISLEY, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing same, or any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be approved or indorsed by this Board.

H. A. KENRICK, Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of holders of these bonds, to act on the resolution to take proceedings for foreclosing the mortgage, given to secure said bonds, will be held at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. C. SANDERS, No. 12 Chambers-st.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON, GEO. C. LORD, O. W. PEABODY, } Trustees.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, 10th inst., and reopen March 1, 1872.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

$100,000 NEW-YORK SIXES, due in thirty years, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD. State of New-York, 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROADS, And those of the PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PERTH AMBOY FIBRE COMPANY, of New-York, made in accordance with the laws under which it was incorporated. The capital stock of the Company is $100,000, all of which has been issued for the payment of buildings, machinery, tools and other articles necessary for carrying on the business of the said Company. The amount of the existing debts of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1872, was $87,063.94.

ALEX. McANDREW, President.
JAMES McANDREW, ALEX. McANDREW, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1872.

City, County and State of New-York: On this, the 9th day of February, 1872, before me personally appeared Alexander McAndrew, President of the Perth Amboy Fibre Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. ALEX. McANDREW, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 1872. CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public for New-York County, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 51 Chambers-st.

JAN. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on improved real estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the amount loaned being less than forty per cent. of the market value		$4,629,638 75
Stocks of the United States, par	$756,000	
Stocks of the State of Georgia, (old bonds,) par value $49,000—at market price	41,650	
Stocks of the State of Tennessee, (old bonds,) par value $97,000—at market price	63,050	
Stocks of the County of New-York, par	456,300	
Stocks of Westchester	65,000	
Stocks of City of New-York	2,944,500	
Stocks of City of Brooklyn	243,000	
Stocks of City of Rochester	50,000	
Stocks of City of Troy	18,000	
		4,637,500 00
Real estate—Banking-house		147,527 18
Cash on hand and on deposit in the Broadway and Park National Banks		1,043,819 32
Accrued interest to date, all good and collectable		195,350 09
Total		$10,653,835 35
Of which is due 23,891 depositors, including interest to date and internal revenue tax		9,950,696 74
Leaving a guarantee fund of		$703,138 61

HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Controller.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages, at 7 per cent., on real estate in City of New-York and vicinity, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon		$2,317,568 00
Banking-house and lots, cost		243,589 71
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds, par		1,455,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, par		125,000 00
Bonds of other States, 6 per cent., par		100,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par		18,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. Bonds, par		637,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par		6,300 00
New-York County 6 per cent. Bonds, par		34,000 00
Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds, par		110,000 00
Bonds of towns in State of New-York, 7 per cent., par		315,000 00
Demand loans, at 7 per cent., on United States Bonds and other public securities		1,029,550 00
Cash on hand and deposited in bank		513,563 31
Accrued interest and premiums on securities		210,554 86
Amount of resources		$7,115,125 88
LIABILITIES.		
Due depositors, principal	$6,613,266 10	
Due interest to Jan. 1, 1872	175,229 15	
		6,788,495 25
SURPLUS		$326,630 63

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAMUEL HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of the creditors of this institution will be held at the banking-house, No. 164 Chatham-st., on the 12th day of February, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when all accounts and demands for and against this corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the undersigned receiver be declared. All persons who have not had their books balanced, are requested to do so at once.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Receiver.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Council for Receiver.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 233 WEST 23D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Feb. 28, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6½ o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway,

Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

FEB. 8, 1872.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NET ASSETS......$291,303 15.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer, St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared from the earnings of 1871 a Dividend of 7 per Cent. on the preferred stock, (less internal revenue tax,) payable Feb. 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed on Jan. 27, at 2½ P. M., and be reopened on Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. M. KINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.